Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CXLVI.—NO. 42. NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 9, 1904. WHOLE NUMBER 8,217.

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Maccabees, Charles D. Dudley, Commander, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6979, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7677, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. I. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., 9th Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

The Special Election.

Next Tuesday occurs the special election for the purpose of voting on the proposition to issue additional bonds in the sum of $50,000 for the erection of the new high school. The expense of a special election is not small and it is to be hoped that this amount will not be thrown away by failure to support the proposition. The board of aldermen held a session as a board of canvassers on Friday to prepare the list of taxpaying voters.

There is little that remains to be said on this proposition. The people know how badly a new high school building is needed, not only to give the best results in the way of education but also to actually prevent the ruining of the health of teachers and pupils who are now compelled to occupy the entirely inadequate high school building. Our school department has an enviable reputation for thorough work, a reputation that cannot be sustained unless adequate facilities are given.

The amount asked for is not exorbitant. It is as low as a suitable building can possibly be built for, after striking out all useless ornamentation and unnecessary frills. The school department is not asking for a vast sum to put up a monument of architectual skill. They want a plain substantial building, adapted to the needs of a high school, where the sons and daughters of Newport can obtain an education that will enable them to complete, unhampered, with the children of other cities. The voters have always been liberal in their support of the school department. Today the department is merely asking that the voters be just to the teachers and pupils in this higher grade, and the appropriation will be made.

Miss Rebekah Knight Bosworth, assistant in the office of the superintendent of schools, was married on Sunday last to Mr. Philip J. Macvicar. The wedding took place in Flushing, New York, and was a quiet affair. After a wedding trip they will return to this city and reside at 109 Church street.

Mr. Nathaniel Peckham of Middletown is probably the oldest auctioneer in the state in continuous service. He was elected first in April, 1854, and has just rounded out 50 years. He made his first auction sale in August of that year. He was elected on Wednesday last for the 51st time.

Among the saloon passengers coming to Boston from Liverpool on the Leyland liner Canadian, Capt. Trust, which arrived April 6, was Mr. Charles L. Bevins of Jamestown, a well known architect, who has been visiting in England.

Work on the Railway.

The Newport & Providence Street Railway Company has this week resumed work on the construction of their line which they were forced to suspend last December owing to the severity of the weather. It was expected at that time that work would be resumed before this but the spring has been so backward that it has hitherto been impossible to do any work in the ground and even yet the company is not having all smooth sailing for there is still a considerable amount of frost and even where the ground has thawed it is very wet.

Men were put at work on Monday morning, one gang being spread out along the West Main road north of the Two Mile corner. The digging was easy for a few inches and then the frost was encountered. However, the men have kept at it and have made some progress, and as soon as the ground is really fit to be worked the laying of the rails will be rushed in earnest. All the material is now on the spot and there is no reason for any delay except that caused by the weather.

Work has also been begun in replacing the cross wires on Broadway that support the trolley wires so that they can be made to support the trolley wires for both roads. There will also probably be a change in the location of the tracks of the Fall River road from the One Mile corner to the Two Mile corner, carrying the present rails more to the eastward so that the new rails can be laid about in their present location. It will also be necessary to change the location of the telegraph poles along that stretch of road.

Good progress is now being made on the new car barn in Middletown and the rolling stock for the road is expected before long. Therefore the company is hustling to get the barn done in time to receive it. Temporary quarters for the laborers have been erected near the barn. There is already quite a large gang of men at work and the number will be increased as the work progresses.

New Steamboat Line.

There is now in process of organization a company which proposes to operate a line of steamers between Providence and New York, stopping at Newport in each direction. The company will be known as the New York, Newport & Providence Steamboat Company and have already issued a prospectus to investors. The company is backed by Boston men. It is proposed to establish a day line between Providence and New York at rates the "same as summer rates on other first class lines." Nothing in the circular goes to show that the boats will be operated except in the summer season.

The directors are Alfred B. Allen of Boston, William H. Stewart of Boston, Samuel J. Byrne of Winthrop, Mass., George E. Mitchell, manufacturer of Southville, Mass., and Joseph D. Lowe, banker, of Brookline. Mr. Allen is president, Mr. Stewart vice president and general manager and Samuel J. Byrne secretary and treasurer. The office of the corporation is at suite 1051 and 1052 Old South Building, Boston. Charles F. A. Smith is general counsel.

The company is capitalized at $250,000, shares full paid and non-assessable. There are 1,500 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of preferred stock, with par value at $100, and seven per cent is guaranteed on the preferred stock, together with further share in the earnings, if that is warranted by the prosperity of the company. The charter authorizes them to build, buy, charter and lease boats, wharves, piers, hotels, amusement resorts and transfer lines.

There will be a stereopticon lecture on "The Japano-Russian War" at the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, May 3, at 7.45 o'clock. This is a subject full of interest at the present time and there should be a full attendance.

Hon. Henry Bedlow, former mayor of Newport, is ill with pneumonia at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Mayer, in Middletown.

Mrs. J. Franklin Waters and family of Roslindale, Mass., are guests of Mrs. William H. Cotton at her home on Cotton court.

Commodore Gerry is ill at his home in New York and was obliged to abandon his proposed trip to Newport the past week.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, are to spend the summer abroad.

Miss Mabel White and her sister, Mrs. Vernon B. Anderson, are in New York.

Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Record are enjoying a ten days' visit in Vermont state.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jurgens are enjoying an extended Southern trip.

Supreme Court.

The common pleas division of the supreme court will open its April session in this city on Monday next, Judge John T. Blodgett presiding. The docket is a long one, a number of new cases appearing at this term.

Among the cases with special assignments for this term of court are the following: Joseph P. Thiels vs. J. DeForest Danielson, April 20; John T. Tank vs. Almanza J. Rose, Town Treasurer of New Shoreham, April 11; Aquidneck National Bank vs. Wm. B. Sherman, Executor, et al., April 21; George H. Grant et al., Executors, vs. Edmund S. Burdick et al., April 18.

Case No. 1330 is a suit growing out of the will of the late Edward Howland of Little Compton. Under this number on the docket there are two captions—George W. Butler vs. Probate Court of Little Compton, and Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends vs. Probate Court of Little Compton. Judge Baker represents the plaintiff and Col. Sheffield the defendant. The case is assigned for April 12. There are twenty-six new cases on the civil docket.

On the criminal side of the docket the only case assigned for trial is State vs. Edward M. Sullivan. This is a case growing out of the town meeting at New Shoreham last winter, the defendant, a young lawyer of Cranston, being charged with disturbing a legal town meeting. He is represented by C. W. Crandall of this city, and Lawyer Curtis of Providence and Senator Champlin of Block Island will appear for the complainants. The case is the first of the session, being set for April 11, at 11 o'clock.

The following jurors have been summoned to attend the court:

Grand—Adoniram J. Barker, Herbert G. Smith, Michael Curran, Augustus H. Swan, Daniel Curran, Isaac B. Bergman.

Petit—George H. Champlin, Daniel P. Murphy, Thomas O'Connell, William J. Cahoone, Alfred W. Holland, Robert Henderson, Jeremiah Duggan, Frank Curtis, George W. Callahan, Turner Calvert, Emerson T. Wood.

Wedding Bells.

Pearson-Anderson.

Miss Esther Anderson and Mr. Carl Pearson were married at the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church Wednesday evening, Rev. C. J. Nelson officiating. The bridesmaids were Misses Maria Anderson and Alma Pearson and the duties of best man were performed by Mr. John Pearson. The ushers were Messrs. Fred Pearson and Gustaf Anderson.

Miss Alida Nordstrom presided at the organ playing the wedding marches.

A reception was held in the church after the ceremony, about 75 guests being present.

King-Bailey.

Miss Sarah M. Bailey, the well known singer, daughter of Mr. William S. Bailey, was married to Mr. Geoffrey King at her father's residence on Sherman street Tuesday noon. Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Miss Cora Gosling sang as the bridal party entered the parlor, where the ceremony took place. The bride wore a dress of white mousseline de soie, en train, and a long veil. Her bouquet was of Bride roses.

Miss Florence Carley presided at the piano. A reception followed the ceremony to which only relatives and very intimate friends were invited. A collation was served. The house was prettily decorated with cut flowers and palms.

Mr. and Mrs. King left on the 1 o'clock train for Boston on a wedding trip and were given a lively send off.

Orange Festival.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church have held an Orange Festival in the vestry of the church on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The room presented a most attractive appearance, being adorned with orange and lemon trees and other attractive floral decorations in great profusion.

The entertainment was a success in every particular. The attendance was very good and a large sum was netted to the society. An excellent supper was served on both days and there were many interesting and pleasing features, denoting much hard and earnest work on the part of the ladies of the society.

While the No. 1 hook and ladder truck is being overhauled its place will be taken by a temporary truck to carry some of its ladders.

Mrs. Rowland S. Langley and her sons, Master Howard and Raymond Langley are visiting relatives in Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews have arrived in this city and have opened their cottage on Narragansett avenue.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening, when routine business was transacted. All the members of the board of aldermen were present and there were two absentees from the common council.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	$408.20
Books, Stationery and Printing,	105.60
Fire Department,	$,211.13
Board of Health,	998.68
Incidentals,	382.63
Lighting Streets,	2,635.78
Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund,	205.71
Touro Ministerial and Cemetery Fund,	1.00
Public Parks,	112.00
Burial Grounds,	67.00
Ward Meetings,	31.75
Estate of Dennis O'Brien,	4.80
Dog Fund,	60.00
J. Anthony Burial Ground Fund,	16.75
Agassiz Fund,	81.68
Indexing and Preserving Records,	98.55
Poor Department,	681.82
Police,	131.92
Public Buildings,	416.88
Public Schools,	10,829.16
Streets and Highways,	1,998.98
	$21,578.28

A resolution was passed authorizing the committee on Jewish trust funds to expend $200 for the care of the cemetery and to pay the balance to the Jewish minister.

The committee on the emergency hospital, which had at an earlier meeting been reported in bad condition, recommended that it be authorized to construct a road bed to the hospital, grade and drain the ground, and make such other improvements as might be necessary. A special appropriation of $1,500 was requested. This matter was the cause of considerable discussion. City Solicitor Brown was asked who was in charge of the building, and his reply that the city council committee had charge of the property but that the board of health would take control in an emergency, did not please the board of aldermen. The appropriation failed of a four fifths vote and was defeated.

On recommendation of the committee on streets and highways resolutions were passed authorizing the extension of the sewer in Hall avenue at a cost of $400; the building of a pier at the end of Sycamore street at a cost of $800; and that Middleton avenue be curbed and macadamized at a cost of $2000.

On recommendation of the public property committee resolutions were passed authorizing that committee to hire two play grounds at a cost of $75 each, one in the north and the other in the south part of the city; also authorizing D. E. Sullivan, lessee of the old city hall, to make a number of alterations to the building.

A resolution was passed authorizing two street lights on Meikle avenue. A bill of $62.09 for repairs to the Stone Bridge was approved by the Mayor and ordered paid. A petition from the Newport Association for the Relief, Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis, asking for the use of the council chamber and a committee room in the city hall, was referred to the public property committee. A petition for a street light at Marchant street and Lucas avenue was referred to the committee on street lights.

The following petitions were referred to the committee on streets and highways: Joseph Haire and others for granolithic walks on south side of Church street; William C. Scott and others for repairs to High street; Sarah P. Pluto and others for extension of sewer in Sunshine court; J. K. Sullivan for extension of sewer in Kinsley's wharf; Wolcott Gibbs and others for repairs to Gibbs avenue; J. M. Gillis and others for grading and macadamizing Gillis court.

A petition from E. P. Allan for acceptance of $200 for the care of the Samuel Barker lot in the Old Cemetery, was referred to the finance committee, as was also a bill of J. K. Sullivan for towing done by direction of the harbor master. To the same committee, was referred the claim of Elizabeth McGowan of $1000 for injuries received by falling on the sidewalk on Thames street on February 20.

There seems to be no charge against Private William Littrell of Fort Adams who was arrested at the request of a sheriff of a Kentucky county some days ago. Col. Ennis communicated with the sheriff as to the charges and not receiving a reply released the soldier and ordered him back to duty with his company.

Announcement cards were received here the past week of the marriage of Miss Marion Katherine May Kals-Hoven of New York to Mr. Alfred Louis Carry of this city, on Tuesday, April 5. Mr. and Mrs. Carry will be at home to their friends after June 1, at 12 Friendship street.

City sprinkling carts have been on duty this week and the three steam rollers have been sent to different parts of the city to begin their spring work.

Rev. and Mrs. Ernest J. Dennen have been in New York the past week.

Mr. Orville Peckham of Chicago is in this city on a visit.

Middletown.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING—The annual town meeting was held at the town hall on Wednesday. Nathaniel Peckham presided as Moderator. There were 260 electors qualified to vote. Of this number 169 appeared and voted for Town Council. The former Town Council was re-elected by slightly reduced pluralities, the vote standing thus:

No. 1. A. Herbert Ward,	105
Joshua Coggeshall,	63
Plurality for Ward,	42
No. 2. Lionel H. Peabody,	106
James T. Peckham,	62
Plurality for Peabody,	44
No. 3. Arthur L. Peckham,	104
Arthur W. Chase,	63
Joshua Coggeshall,	1
Plurality for Peckham,	41
No. 4. Henry I. Chase,	107
Ashton C. Barker,	62
Plurality for Chase,	45
No. 5. Rescom S. Peckham,	106
Stewart Ritchie,	61
A. Herbert Ward,	1
Plurality for Peckham,	45,

A vote by ballot was taken in the election of one member of the Public School Committee with the following result:

Nathaniel L. Champlin, Jr.	97
Joshua Coggeshall,	47
Plurality for Champlin,	50

The remainder of the town officers were chosen without any ballot and the list was made up as follows

Moderator—Nathaniel Peckham.

Town Clerk—Albert L. Chase.

Town Council and Overseers of the Poor—A. Herbert Ward, Lionel H. Peabody, Arthur L. Peckham, Henry I. Chase and Rescom S. Peckham.

Justices of the Peace—Nathaniel Peckham, William Bailey, George Coggeshall and Elisha C. Peckham.

Town Treasurer—Charles H. Ward.

Town Sergeant—John D. Blair.

Auctioneers—Nathaniel Peckham, James Anthony, R. Jason Grinnell and J. Overton Peckham.

Assessors of Taxes—I. Lincoln Sherman, Stephen B. Congdon, James H. Barker, John H. Spooner and J. Overton Peckham.

Collector of Taxes—Joel Peckham.

Fence Viewers—Elisha C. Peckham, George E. Ward and William J. C. Chase.

Town Auditors—A. Herbert Ward, Howard R. Peckham and William Clarence Peckham.

Commissioner on the Stone Bridge at Howland's Ferry—Edward A. Brown.

Committee in charge of the Middletown Cemetery—Charles Peckham, Charles H. Ward and Stewart Ritchie.

Three propositions were voted on and all were adopted by large majorities. The first provided for an appropriation of $1400,00 for the ordinary repair of the highways. This received 97 votes in its favor and there were only nine against it. The second called for an appropriation of $500 for building and repairing stone roads and obtained 92 votes for it with only 18 against.

The third proposition was to ascertain whether the town would assume the debts of the several school districts and appropriate a sum not exceeding $2500 to pay them. On this proposition 88 voted in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.

In addition to the $6,400 appropriated for highways and $2,500 to pay existing debt of the school districts, $1,000 was appropriated for public schools; $500 for the care and improvement of the Middletown Cemetery, and $125 for constructing book cases to receive the collection of books donated to the schools of the town by P. F. Collier, and a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Collier for the same.

It was voted to refund to Sarah Wood Clark $150, of the town tax paid by her in 1903, on her estate known as Gray Crag, the assessors having valued the same at $110,000 and upon a review of the property recommended a reduction of $25,000 in the valuation. The Town Treasurer reported an increase in the town debt of $1,474.05, in 1902 the debt was increased $1,931.57, and the tendency seems to be towards increased municipal expenditure in all departments; the school appropriation voted this year is double the amount appropriated in 1893.

The rate of the town tax was increased from $6 to $7 on each $1000 of ratable property, and the Town Treasurer was authorized to hire on the credit of the town not exceeding $40,000 to meet his requirements, which sum is to include the $19,000 for which the notes of the town are now outstanding.

The Town Council was authorized to re-imburse the City of Newport for any expense hereafter incurred, in the use of its fire engines and apparatus in putting out fires in Middletown.

Mr. Alden P. Barker is laying the foundation for a six room cottage which he is about to build on his land on Paradise avenue, just north of his present residence.

The Rev. S. F. Johnson, new pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham the first of the week, his family, which consists of a wife and four children, coming the last of the week, to take possession of the parsonage.

Easter services at all the churches were largely attended. At the Holy Cross Chapel, an especial Easter service was given for the Sunday School, when each child received a potted plant. At the Methodist Episcopal Church, the new pastor, Rev. S. F. Johnson, preached to a large congregation and there was an administration of Holy Communion. At the Berkeley Memorial Chapel the floral decorations were unusually beautiful, there being a profusion of palms and Easter Lilies; there were also two large crosses of Easter Lilies and hyacinths and one of white roses. The font was decorated with geraniums, foliage plants, azaleas and "golden glow". The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Molden was christened at the morning service. An especial evening service was held which was well attended.

Upon the 6th day of April Mr. Nathaniel Peckham rounded out his fiftieth year of active service in the town of Middletown, having been a member of the town council, tax assessor, representative in the General Assembly, town auctioneer and for several years moderator at the Town Meetings. In spite of his 80 years, he still lives an active, useful life and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and advancement of his native town.

Interesting Facts.

One of the largest mining enterprises in the country has its headquarters right here in Newport. This is the Consolidated Mining Company of Russian America, which owns some of the richest mines in Alaska.

In the spring of 1900, when the gold fever was just beginning, the Consolidated Mining Company of Russian America was formed in Newport, R. I., among a few friends who combined to send some men north and get some of these rich claims. Among the party was Edward F. Scanlon, now general manager of the company, who had had experience there with the Mermaid party for two years previous.

He went north with a party and prospected there for two years, and during that time was in the stampede up Ophir Creek and the Neakluk River Country, and through his exertions the company now owns thirty full claims; twenty of these are in the rich gold belt, now producing nearly one-half of the gold of the whole territory, and one day, November 2d, the sum of $650,000 arrived on the steamer from this section.

These are all Placer claims and it will take many years to work them out. They are all easy of access. A railroad is now running, taking freight and passengers to the rich Ophir Diggings, where most of this Company's claims are located. Other railroads are now being constructed, one connecting Nome, Solomon, Council City, and Ophir, will be ready for spring; the stock and rolling stock are already on the ground, and it will be completed this summer. Telegraph connects the country with the United States. Telephones are now a common thing, being connected with all the Creeks, Nome, and Council City and this will show the enterprise of the people and the capital invested, proving beyond the question of a doubt the immense mineral wealth of the country to justify such expenditure.

Many of the large capitalists of Boston, who are thoroughly acquainted with the value of mining properties, are interested in the Consolidated Mining Company of Russian America and have put their money in it in large blocks. There is no question but what this company is a money-maker, and whoever invests in it will get good returns. The company is placing a small amount of stock on the market at fifty cents a share, par value one dollar. With the new machinery which the company are now putting in and which will go up on the first boat to Alaska this spring, they expect to pay at least 25 per cent. on the stock this year. The vice president and secretary of the company is F. Jerome Davis, M. D., and the treasurer is Charles T. Sterne, both of Newport, and both well-known gentlemen.

Recent Deaths.

James S. Peckham.

Mr. James S. Peckham died at his home on Kay street Thursday morning after an illness of only a few days. Death was due to meningitis. He had spoken of pains that he suffered on Thursday of last week. On Friday he became unconscious and regained consciousness for only a short period before he died.

Mr. Peckham was a son of the late Job A. Peckham. He was educated in the private school of the late Henry H. Fay and afterward entered the employ of the firm of Swinburne, Peckham & Co. He was a member of the Newport Business Men's Association and of the Newport County Club. He was regarded as an authority on the game of whist and was one of the directors of the New England Whist Association. He had many friends and was universally esteemed.

He is survived by two brothers, Messrs. Job A. Peckham and Alexander Peckham, and two sisters, Miss Elizabeth S. Peckham of this city and Mrs. C. B. Burrington of Providence.

Tiverton.

At the annual town meeting on Wednesday the following officers were elected:

Town council and Overseers of the Poor—Frank F. Grinnell, D. Gilman Bowen, James H. Manchester, John Carpenter, Thomas J. Durfee; Assessors—Robert M. Wyatt, Preserved Brayton, John E. Manchester, George W. Carr, Charles H. Potter; Town Clerk—A. Lincoln Hambly; Town Treasurer—Henry C. Osborn; Member of School Committee for three years—Mrs. Fernando A. Wilcox; Justice of the Peace—Charles E. Williston, Richard Boardman; Moderator District No. 1—John R. Hicks; Clerk—Silas T. Borden; Moderator District No. 2—Harry W. Grinnell; Clerk—George T. Brown.

Last Sunday was not an ideal day for Easter, the weather being cold and a disagreeable wind prevailing. The services at the churches were well attended.

The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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CHAPTER XXIV.

FOR a moment they sat listening to the clear staccato knocking of the distant blows and the more forceful thuds of the man nearer at hand.

"What are they doing? Are they cutting lumber?" asked Hilda.

"No," answered Thorpe; "we do not cut saw logs at this time of year. They are clearing out a road."

"Where does it go to?"

"Well, nowhere in particular—that is, it is a logging road that starts at the river and wanders up through the woods where the pine is."

"How clear the axes sound. I would like to know more about it," she sighed, a quaint little air of childish petulance graving two lines between her eyebrows. "Do you know, Harry, you are a singularly uncommunicative sort of a being. I have to guess that your life is interesting and picturesque. Sometimes I think you are not nearly poet enough for the life you are living. Why, you are wonderful, you men of the north, and you let us ordinary mortals who have not the gift of divination imagine you entirely occupied with how many pounds of iron chain you are going to need during the winter." She said these things lightly, as one who speaks things not for serious belief.

"It is something that way," he agreed, with a laugh.

"Sit there," she breathed very softly, pointing to the dried needles on which her feet rested.

He obeyed.

"Now tell me," she breathed, still in the fascinated monotone.

"What?" he inquired.

"Your life; what you do; all about it. You must tell me a story."

Thorpe settled himself more lazily and laughed with quiet enjoyment.

"The story of the woods," he began, "the story of the saw log. It would take a bigger man than I to tell it. I doubt if any one man ever would be big enough. It is a dream, a struggle, a battle. Those men you hear there are only the skirmishers extending the firing line. I'll have to hurry now to get those roads done and a certain creek cleared before the snow. Then we'll have to keep on the keen move to finish our cutting before the deep snow, to haul our logs before the spring thaws, to float them down the river while the freshet water lasts. When we gain a day we have scored a victory, when the wilderness puts us back an hour we have suffered a defeat."

The girl placed her hand on his shoulder. He covered it with his own.

"But we win!" he cried. "We win!"

"That is what I like," she said softly, "the strong spirit that wins." She hesitated, then went on gently: "I went walking yesterday morning before you came over, and after awhile I found myself in the most awful place—the stumps of trees, the dead branches, the trunks lying all about and the glaring hot sun over everything. Harry, there was not a single bird in all that waste, a single green thing." She seized his fingers in her other hand. "Harry," she said earnestly, "I don't believe I can ever forget that experience any more than I could have forgotten a battlefield were I to see one."

The man twisted his shoulder uneasily and withdrew his hand.

"Harry," she said again after a pause, "you must promise to leave this woods until the very last. I suppose it must all be cut down some day, but I do not want to be here to see after it is all over. Men do not care much for keepsakes, do they, Harry? But even a man can feel the value of a great beautiful keepsake such as this, can't he, dear? Our meeting place—do you remember how I found you down there by the old pole trail staring as though you had seen a ghost? It must always be our most sacred memory. Promise me you will save it until the very, very last."

Thorpe remained silent.

In selecting the districts for the season's cut he had included in his estimates this very grove. Other bodies of timber promising a return of $10,000 were not to be found near the river, and time now lacked for the cutting of roads to more distant forties.

"Hilda," he broke in abruptly at last, "the men you hear are clearing a road to this very timber."

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"This timber is marked for cutting this very winter."

She had not a suspicion of the true state of affairs. "Isn't it lucky I spoke of it!" she exclaimed. "You must see to it today, now!"

She sprang up impulsively and stood waiting for him. He arose more slowly.

"Hilda, I cannot," he said.

She stood very still for some seconds.

"Why not?" she asked quietly.

"Because I have not time to cut a road through to another bunch of pine. It is this or nothing."

"Why not nothing, then?"

"I want the money this will bring."

His choice of a verb was unfortunate.

"Will you tell me for what you want the money?" she asked.

The young man caught the note of distrust. At once, instinctively, his own confidence vanished. He drew within himself again the power of justifying himself with the needed word.

"The firm needs it in the business," said he.

Her next question countered instantaneously.

"Does the firm need the money more than you do me?"

They stared at each other in the silence of the situation that had so suddenly developed as a dust cloud springs up on a plain.

"You do not mean that, Hilda?" said Thorpe quietly. "It hardly comes to that."

"Indeed it does," she replied, every nerve of her fine organization strung to excitement. "I should be more to you than any firm."

"Sometimes it is necessary to look after the bread and butter," Thorpe reminded her gently, although he knew that was not the real reason at all.

"If your firm can't supply it, I can," she answered. "It seems strange that you won't grant my first request of you merely because you need a little money."

"It isn't a little money," he objected, catching manlike at the practical question. "You don't realize what an amount a clump of pine like this stands for. Just in saw logs, before it is made into lumber, it will be worth about $30,000. There's $10,000 profit in it."

The girl, exasperated by cold details at such a time, blazed out. "I never heard anything so ridiculous in my life!" she cried. "Either you are not at all the man I thought you, or you have some better reason than you have given. Tell me, Harry; tell me at once. You don't know what you are doing."

"The firm needs it, Hilda," said Thorpe, "in order to succeed. If we do not cut this pine we may fail."

"If I were a man," she said, and her voice was tense—"if I were a man and loved a woman, I would be ready to give up everything for her. My riches, my pride, my life, my honor, my soul even, they would be as nothing, as less than nothing, to me if I loved. Harry, don't let me think I am mistaken. Let this miserable firm of yours fail, if fail it must for lack of my poor little temple of dreams." She held out her hands with a tender gesture of appeal. The affair had gone beyond the preservation of a few trees. It had become the question of an ideal. Gradually, in spite of herself, the conviction was forcing itself upon her that the man she had loved was so different from the rest that the greed of the dollar had corrupted him too. By the mere yielding to her wishes she wanted to prove the suspicion wrong.

"I cannot, Hilda," he answered steadily.

"You sell me for $10,000! I cannot believe it! Harry, Harry, must I put it to you as a choice? Don't you love me enough to spare me that?"

He did not reply. As long as it remained a dilemma he would not reply. He was in the right.

"Do you need the money more than you do me, more than you do love?" she begged, her soul in her eyes, for she was begging also for herself. "Think, Harry, it is the last chance!"

He was face to face with a vital decision. He experienced no conflict of mind, no hesitation, for the moment no regret. During all his woods life he had been following diligently the trail he had blazed for his conduct. Now his feet carried him unconsciously to the same end. There was no other way out. In answer to Hilda's question he merely inclined his head.

"I have seen a vision," said she simply, and lowered her head to conceal her eyes. Then she looked at him again. "There can be nothing better than love," she said.

"Yes, one thing," said Thorpe—"the duty of success."

The man had stated his creed, the woman hers.

She left him then and did not see him again. Four days later the camping party left. Thorpe sent Tim Shearer over as his most efficient man to see that they got off without difficulty, but himself retired on some excuse to Camp Four. Three weeks gone in October he received a marked newspaper announcing the engagement of Miss Hilda Farrand to Mr. Hildreth Morton of Chicago.

CHAPTER XXV.

WINTER set in early and continued late, which in the end was a good thing for the year's cut. The season was capricious, hanging for days at a time at the brink of a thaw, only to stiffen again into severe weather. This was trying on the nerves, for at each of these false alarms the six camps fell into a feverish haste to get the job finished before the breakup. It was really quite extraordinary how much was accomplished under the nagging spur of weather conditions and the cruel roweling of Thorpe.

The latter had now no thought beyond his work, and that was the thought of a madman. He had been stern and unyielding enough before, goodness knows, but now he was terrible. Not for an instant was there a resting spell. The verlest chore boy talked, thought, dreamed, of nothing but saw logs. Men whispered vaguely of a record cut. The difficulties of snow, accident, topography, were swept aside like straws. Little time was wasted and no opportunities. It did not matter how smoothly affairs happened to be running for the moment; every advantage, even the smallest, was eagerly seized to advance the work. A drop of five degrees during the frequent warm spells brought out the sprinklers even in the dead of night. At night the men fell into their bunks like sand bags, and their last conscious thought, if indeed they had any at all, was of eagerness for the morrow. It was madness, but it was the madness these men loved.

For now to his old religion Thorpe had added a fanaticism, and over the fanaticism was gradually creeping a film of doubt. To the conscientious energy which a sense of duty supplied was added the tremendous kinetic force of a love turned into other channels. And in the wild nights while the other men slept Thorpe's half crazed brain was revolving over and over again the words of the sentence he had heard from Hilda's lips, "There can be nothing better than love."

His actions, his mind, his very soul, vehemently denied the proposition. He clung as ever to his high Puritanic idea of man's purpose. But down deep in a very tiny, sacred corner of his heart a very small voice sometimes made itself heard when other more militant voices were still: "It may be. It may be."

The last month of hauling was also one of snow. Each day a little fell. By and by the accumulation amounted to much. In the woods where the wind could not get at it it lay deep and soft above the tops of bushes. On either side of the logging roads the snow piled so high as to form a kind of rampart. When all this water in suspense should begin to flow and to seek its level in the water courses of the district the logs would have plenty to float them at least.

So late did the cold weather last that, even with the added plowing to do, the six camps beat all records. On the banks at Camp One were 9,000,000 feet. The totals of all five amounted to 33,000,000. About 10,000,000 of this was on French creek, the remainder on the main bank of the Ossawinamakee. Besides this, the firm up river, Sadler & Smith, had put up some 12,000,000 more. The drive promised to be quite an affair.

About the 15th of April attention became strained. Every day the mounting sun made heavy attacks on the snow; every night the temperature dropped below the freezing point. The river began to show more air holes, occasional open places. About the center the ice looked worn and soggy. Some one saw a flock of geese high in the air. Then came rain.

One morning early Long Jim Pine came into the men's camp bearing a huge chunk of tallow. This he held against the hot stove until its surface had softened, when he began to swab liberal quantities of grease on his spiked river shoes, which he fished out from under his bunk.

"She's comin', boys," he said.

He donned a pair of woolen trousers that had been chopped off at the knee, thick woolen stockings and the river shoes. Then he tightened his broad leather belt about his heavy shirt, cocked his little hat over his ear and walked over in the corner to select a peavey from the lot the blacksmith had just put in shape. A peavey is like a cant hook except that it is pointed at the end. Thus it can be used either as a hook or a pike. At the same moment Shearer, similarly attired and equipped, appeared in the doorway. The opening of the portal admitted a roar of sound. The river was rising.

"Come on, boys; she's on!" said he sharply.

"Lively, boys, lively!" shouted Thorpe. "She'll be down on us before we know it!"

Above the creaking of dead branches in the wind sounded a steady roar like the bellowing of a wild beast lashing itself to fury. The freshet was abroad.

The men heard it, and their eyes brightened with the lust of battle. They cheered.

At the banks of the river Thorpe issued his directions. The affair had been all prearranged. Immediately above the first rollways was Dam Three, with its two wide sluices through which a veritable flood could be loosened at will; then four miles farther lay the rollway of Sadler & Smith, the up river firm, and above them tumbled over a forty-five foot ledge the beautiful Siscoe falls. These first rollways of Thorpe's, spread in the broad marsh flat below the dam, contained about 8,000,000. The rest of the season's cut was scattered for thirty miles along the bed of the river.

Already the ice cementing the logs together had begun to weaken. The ice had wrenched and tugged savagely at the locked timbers until they had, with a mighty effort, snapped asunder the bonds of their hibernation. Now a narrow lane of black rushing water pierced the rollways to boil and eddy in the consequent jam three miles below.

To the foremen Thorpe assigned their tasks.

"Moloney," said he to the big Irishman, "take your crew and break that jam. Then scatter your men down to within a mile of the pond at Dam Two and see that the river runs clear. You can tent for a day or so at West Bend or some other point about half way



Sprang boldly and confidently ten feet straight downward.

down, and after that you had better camp at the dam. Just as soon as you get logs enough in the pond start to sluicing them through the dam. You won't need more than four men there if you keep a good head. You can keep your gates open five or six hours. And, Moloney"—

"Yes, sir."

—"I want you to be careful not to sluice too long. There is a bar just below the dam, and if you try to sluice with the water too low you'll center and jam there as sure as shooting."

Bryan Moloney turned on his heel and began to pick his way down stream over the solidly banked logs. Without waiting the command a dozen men followed him. The little group bobbed away irregularly into the distance, springing lightly from one timber to the other, holding their quaintly fashioned peaveys in the manner of a ropedancer's balancing pole. At the lowermost limit of the rollways each man pried a log into the water and, standing gracefully erect on this unstable craft, floated out down the current to the scene of his dangerous labor.

"Kerlie," went on Thorpe, "your crew can break rollways with the rest until we get the river fairly filled, and then you can move on down stream as fast as you are needed. Scotty, you will have the rear. Tim and I will boss the river."

At once the signal was given to Ellis, the dam watcher. Ellis and his assistants thereupon began to pry with long iron bars at the ratchets of the heavy gates. The chore boy bent attentively over the ratchet pin, lifting it delicately to permit another inch of raise, dropping it accurately to enable the men at the bars to seize a fresh purchase. The river's roar deepened. Through the wide sluiceways a torrent foamed and tumbled. Immediately it spread through the brush on either side to the limits of the freshet banks and then gathered for its leap against the uneasy rollways. Along the edge of the dark channel the face of the logs seemed to crumble away. Farther in toward the banks where the weight of timber still outbalanced the weight of the flood the tiers grumbled and stirred. Far down the river, where Bryan Moloney and his crew were picking at the jam, the water in eager streamlets sought the interstices between the logs, gurgling excitedly.

The jam creaked and groaned in response to the pressure. From its face a hundred jets of water spouted into the lower stream. Logs up-ended here and there, rising from the bristling surface slowly like so many arms from the rollways, paused at the slack eddied back foaming. Logs shot down from the rollways, paused at the slack water and finally hit with a hollow and resounding boom against the tail of the jam. A moment later they, too, up-ended.

The crew were working desperately. Down in the heap somewhere two logs were crossed in such a manner as to lock the whole. They sought those logs.

Thirty feet above the bed of the river six men clamped their peaveys into the soft pine, jerking, pulling, lifting, sliding the great logs from their places. Thirty feet below, under the threatening face, six other men coolly picked out and set adrift, one by one, the timbers not inextricably imbedded. From time to time the mass creaked, settled, perhaps even moved a foot or two, but always the practiced river men after a glance bent more eagerly to their work.

Outlined against the sky, big Bryan Moloney stood directing the work. He knew by the tenseness of the log he stood on that behind the jam power had gathered sufficient to push the whole tangle down stream. Now he was offering it the chance.

Suddenly the six men below the jam scattered. Four of them jumped lightly from one floating log to another in the zigzag to shore. The other two ran the length of their footing and, overleaping an open of water, landed heavily and firmly on the very ends of two small floating logs. In this manner the force of the jump rushed the little timbers end-on through the water. The two men, maintaining marvelously their balance, were thus ferried to within leaping distance of the other shore.

In the meantime a barely perceptible motion was communicating itself from one particle to another through the center of the jam. The men redoubled their exertions. A sharp crack exploded immediately underneath. There could no longer exist any doubt as to the motion, although it was as yet sluggish, glacial. Then in silence a log shifted—in silence and slowly, but with irresistible force. Jimmy Powers quietly stepped over it just as it menaced his leg. Other logs in all directions up-ended. The jam crew were forced continually to alter their positions, riding the changing timbers bent kneed, as a circus rider treads his four galloping horses.

Then all at once down by the face something crashed. The entire stream became alive. It hissed and roared; it shrieked and grumbled. At first slowly, then more rapidly, the very forefront of the center melted inward and forward and downward until it caught the fierce rush of the freshet and shot out from under the jam. Far up stream, bristling and formidable, the tons of logs, grinding savagely together, swept forward.

The six men and Bryan Moloney, who, it will be remembered, were on top, worked until the last moment. When the logs began to cave under them so rapidly that even the expert river men found difficulty in "staying on top" the foreman set the example of hunting safety.

"She 'pulls,' boys!" he yelled.

Then in a manner wonderful to behold, through the smother of foam and spray, through the crash and yell of timbers, through the leap of destruction, the drivers zigzagged calmly and surely to the shore.

All but Jimmy Powers. He poised tense and eager on the crumbling face of the jam. Almost immediately he saw what he wanted and without pause sprang boldly and confidently ten feet straight downward, to alight with accuracy on a single log floating free in the current. And then in the very glory and chaos of the jam itself he was swept down stream.

After a moment the constant acceleration in speed checked, then commenced perceptibly to slacken. At once the rest of the crew began to ride down stream. Each struck the calks of his river boots strongly into a log and on such unstable vehicles floated miles with the current. From time to time, as Bryan Moloney indicated, one or them went ashore. There, usually at a bend of the stream where the likelihood of jamming was great, they took their stands. When necessary they ran out over the face of the river to separate a congestion likely to cause trouble. The rest of the time they smoked their pipes.

All night long the logs slipped down the moonlit current, silently, swiftly, yet without haste. From the whole length of the river rang the hollow boom, boom, boom, of timbers striking one against the other.

The drive was on.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A PARSON'S PREDICAMENT.

How Rev. Dr. Vandewater Was Placed in an Unpleasant Situation.

Friends of Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, New York, are concerned over the position in which the clergyman is placed as a result of a decree of divorce recently granted to Mrs. Adele F. Watt against her husband, A. Watt.

Dr. Vandewater was named as corespondent in a counter suit brought by Mr. Watt against his wife for absolute divorce and under the laws of New York was entitled to offer testimony to disprove the charge against him. Notwithstanding that the clergyman had demanded the opportunity to clear his

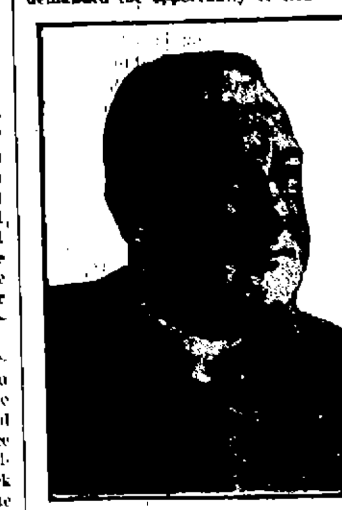


Photo by Rockwood.
REV. DR GEORGE R. VANDEWATER.

name of the blot put upon it, the case was tried in secret before a referee in another county, thus depriving him of the opportunity of defending himself further than he has done by filing in court a sworn denial of the charges.

Rev. Dr. George Roe Vandewater is one of the most prominent clergymen of the church in New York. He was born in Flushing, N. Y., forty-nine years ago, attended the Flushing Institute and was graduated from Cornell university in 1874. His theological alma mater is the General Seminary of the State of New York, where he completed his course in 1877. The following year he was sent to take charge of a small parish at Oyster Bay. In three years he had built up a wide reputation as an organizer and a powerful preacher.

In 1886 Bishop Potter appointed Dr. Vandewater head missioner for the United States, and in that capacity he traveled extensively throughout the country. The following year he accepted a call to St. Andrew's and immediately set about the work of building a new church. He is a trustee of Cornell university and since 1892 has been chaplain of Columbia university.

Dr. Vandewater obtained leave of absence from his church at the opening of the Spanish war and went to Cuba as chaplain of the Seventy-first regiment. After the war was over several members of the regiment said uncomplimentary things about him, and he resigned. Later the vestrymen of St. Andrew's adopted resolutions praising his conduct on the battlefield and at home.

Americans on Guard.

There is no record that any such order as "Put none but Americans on guard" was issued by Washington. Those who quote it do not know when it was supposed to have been issued But it is a fact that on April 30, 1777, in an order issued at Morristown, N. J., for reorganizing the improperly called "Washington's bodyguard" he did say that he thought that men having an interest in the country would be less likely to prove traitors than foreigners. The order continued, "You will, therefore, send me none but Americans." Washington directed that this preference for Americans should not be made known, as he feared it might excite the many foreigners in the army.—Exchange.

How a Miser Selected an Heir.

As like affects like, so it is with misers, and gold will go where gold is. This is strikingly illustrated by the act of a celebrated Greek, one Dichœus Dichœms, a descendant of the Byzantine emperors. This man, by the exercise of extreme niggardliness, managed to amass the sum of $50,000, an immense fortune in those days. Then came the question to whom should he leave it. One day a distant relative sent him a letter written upon a square inch of paper. This was sufficient. In the fitness of things the parsimonious correspondent became the miser's heir.

Unnecessary.

Cholly—A fellow told me today that I didn't know enough to go in when it rained. Miss Sharp—And what did you say? Cholly—I assuhed him it was quite unnecessary, doncher know, because I nevah go out when it rains.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Expensive.

Father—Yes, I admit my daughter will have a good dowry, but she has very expensive tastes. Lover—You amaze me. What does she ever want that is so very expensive? Father—Well, you for one thing.—Illustrated Bits.

Controlling Herself.

She—I want you to select the [illegible] dear. He—But I thought you wanted to. She—I did. But I'm afraid we can't afford it.—Life.

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FEAR.

HOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

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A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and if after standing twenty-four hours you find it ropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pains; it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation.

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Young Wife—"Try some other excuse, George. That's the kind father used to make."—Chicago Tribune.

Hot Fight on the Outposts

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

May 5, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

A BIG battle fought in an impenetrable thicket like that of the Wilderness offered little chance for Phil Sheridan to exploit his redoubtable 10,000 horsemen which he had brought from the west with a great flourish of trumpets to lead to glory and to victory. The role set down for Sheridan at first in that campaign was the guarding of baggage wagons. It turned out, however, that when the left wing of the Federal army, under General Hancock swung out to make a flank movement against the enemy its own flank was exposed to attacks from "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry, which had good open roads ahead to favor their maneuver.

It chanced in the disposition of Sheridan's troopers on the morning of May 5 that General D. McA. Gregg's division was ordered to ride down the Catharpin road to a place called Todd's Tavern. The Catharpin road led to the Federal rear and also, if the Yankee troopers had the nerve for the enterprise, to Lee's rear as well, simply a question of riding east or west in either case and fighting for the right of way. Now, it happened that morning that General Fitz-Hugh Lee, leading one of Stuart's divisions, took a notion to ride east along the flank of Hancock's marching column and look over the situation on the Federal rear. As Gregg was galloping westward on much the same errand the forces met at Todd's Tavern.

Fitz-Hugh Lee's column was well closed up, being best on stern business, while the Federal troopers, with an eye to scouring the whole country and masking the flank of Hancock's marching infantry, were strung out over a vast field; hence they offered little opposition to the troopers in gray. In point of fact Hancock's flank march, which if successful would win the day in the Wilderness, was in danger of coming to grief at the hand of the active Confederate cavalry, when the First New Jersey of Gregg's division reached the scene. Gregg's skirmishers, hotly pursued by Fitz-Hugh Lee's squadrons, were yielding ground in front.

The leader of the First New Jersey, Colonel John W. Kester, sent forward the squadron of Captain Hart to gallop up the road while he, with two squadrons, followed in support. With Colonel Kester rode the color guard and the flag in the hands of Color Sergeant James Dalziel. Captain Hart's men, riding briskly in column, struck the Seventh Virginia cavalry and drove it back to the main line.

Quickly recovering from their surprise, the Confederates turned fiercely upon Hart, who deployed his line as skirmishers and fell back slowly, fighting in Indian fashion, man against man. Hart was in danger of being overrun, and Colonel Kester quickly deployed his whole command, about 250 sabers, across the pike, stationing the colors in the road. Moving up to the support of Hart, the fresh skirmishers gave a yell and opened fire so briskly that Hart's pursuers slowed their pace and finally came to a stand still.

Colonel Kester saw that he had sharp work ahead and, on looking around for supporting squadrons, discovered that he was entirely alone with his 250 skirmishers to fight a whole brigade of Confederates. In fact, the slim color guard clustered about the flag in the roadway represented the sole reserve on the field. The First Jersey had a glorious record of three years' fighting to maintain, and Colonel Kester, forming his guard, dashed up the pike with a brilliant flourish of colors. When the color guard came abreast of the skirmishers on either side of the road the thin ranks advanced on a line with the flag, firm and unbroken, through a scattering fire of grape and canister, until they struck a solid array of dismounted men behind which the fleeing Confederate troopers were rallying.

Before the Jerseymen could recover from their surprise at the discovery of an overwhelming foe a Confederate cavalry regiment swung out from cover and charged on the center of Kester's line. Back went the skirmishers once more, flag and all, through a broad piece of woods where Captain Hart had at first started up the Seventh Virginia to a slender line of supports that had been sent hastily to Kester's aid. A brisk volley from those welcome friends put a check to the bold ride of the Confederate regiment, and instantly Color Sergeant Dalziel wheeled about and with his flag rode at the enemy full tilt.

As Dalziel rode out his comrades on either side of the road caught sight of their colors streaming to the front again. It was a call to "Up and at them!" On over the same ground, through the same woods, dotted here and there with the dead bodies and fallen steeds of Jerseymen and Virginians, the skirmishers once more pursued up to the Confederate cannon and line of battle.

A fresh body of Confederate troopers answered this fresh challenge to combat by a countercharge, and once more the Yankee boys retired. Back and farther back they were driven this time until once more they were covered by their supporting comrades. But the moment the line had come to a halt and again faced about Dalziel lifted his flagstaff on high and with a tremendous flourish of the banner rode forward the third time. With a cheer the skirmish line, or what was left of it, responded to the call and dashed at the startled, straggling enemy. By this time the sound of battle had drawn to the scene the First Massachusetts cavalry as supports for the Jerseymen. With one rush the entire line, headed by Dalziel's flag and a sprinkling of Jerseymen to pilot the way, swept over the field, scattering Fitz Lee's squadrons, riding down his platoons and swarming over the barricades where the cannon and dismounted carbineers had thrice put a stop to the Yankee riders.

It cost the Jerseys twenty-one killed and twenty-three wounded to rally on their flag that day, but Fitz Lee was driven from Todd's Tavern, and Hancock marched on to the plank road in the Wilderness unopposed by Confederates on horseback. Dalziel was given a commission in his own regiment for his gallantry.

While the troopers were skirmishing at Todd's Tavern their comrades under both flags were finding adventures all along the front of the opposing armies. "Jeb" Stuart in person was with the advance guard of General A. P. Hill on the plank road, where the great battle was to be decided. The first collision between cavalry at the Wilderness took place just north and south of the plank road on the front of A. P. Hill. There the Federal cavalry division of General J. H. Wilson met the Confederates under General Wade Hampton, and after some hours' fighting on the 5th Wilson was pushed back southeastward in the direction of Todd's Tavern.

No sooner had Wilson disentangled his command from Hampton's lines than he was set upon by Fitz Lee's squadrons and forced back upon the Catharpin road. Fitz Lee had effectually "stopped" Wilson when General Gregg sent the Jerseymen to the front. All the cavalry of both armies was drawn to the region south of the infantry battlefield and after the contest was centered in the Wilderness the squadrons of Stuart and Sheridan engaged in an independent campaign between the Rappahannock and James rivers, which lasted a month and included some of the sharpest horseback fighting of the war.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



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FOR THE CHILDREN

Magic With String.

Some remarkable effects are obtainable from the use of a piece of strong string about two yards long. At one end of the string make a loop big enough to go easily over a person's head and at the other a tiny loop only big enough to hold an ordinary pencil. Ask some one to cover his ears with his flat hands. Now pass the large loop of string over his head and draw it tight across the backs of his hands. Keep the string taut and gently turn the pencil in the small loop round and round. The person with the loop about his head will hear a noise like the firing of a battery of guns. Then gently flick the string with one hand, when he will hear the boom of a heavy gun.

Still holding the pencil in one hand, fold a piece of paper over the string with the other and pass it gently backward and forward along the string. The listener hears a magnificent representation of the washing of the waves on the seashore. Now take a spoon or anything hard and with it scrape the tightened string spasmodically. The effect produced is that of heavy thunder.

The Mule Warned the Miners.

The mine mule knows a thing or two quite as well as does the army mule, says Frank Leslie's Weekly.

In one of the mines in the Pittsburg district an ever patient mule proved himself possessed of an almost human sense of coming danger. A chamber had been closed on account of gas, and the men were thinking of what that might mean when suddenly there came a clatter of hoofs, and a mule appeared, its long ears quivering and its intelligent eyes full of terror.

It gave a shrill bray and then was gone down the entry, broken traces flying after it. The men, with one impulse dropping picks, made a headlong dash for the open air. With scared faces other miners joined, and while they were wondering what it all meant a dull, deep explosion went rumbling through the hollow back of them, followed by wave on wave of noxious vapors. When the bodies of the few poor men who had been hopelessly entrapped were recovered another was tenderly carried out with theirs, that of the little gray mule that sounded the warning.

What Boys Should Learn.

Every boy should learn—
To be kind to all animals.
To treat his sisters courteously.
To be manly and courageous.
To ride, row and swim.
To do carpenter work.
To bring up coal and chop wood.
To shut doors without slamming.
To sew on a button and darn a stocking.
To do errands promptly and cheerfully.
To shut the door in winter to keep the cold out.
To shut the door in summer to keep the flies out.
To wash dishes and make his own bed.
To tidy his own bureau drawers.
To keep his books and other possessions in order.
To expect no waiting on from mother or sisters.

In Switzerland.

The Swiss mountaineers have a custom of calling through speaking trumpets at dusk each evening, "Praise the Lord God!" This call may be started by one herdsman and is answered by others from neighboring peaks, the sound being much prolonged as it reverberates from one mountain to another.

After a short interval, supposedly devoted to prayer, a herdsman calls in the same manner, "Good night!" this, too, being repeated by his fellows. Then all retire to their huts. The impressiveness of these calls, echoing and re-echoing from rock and mountain to mountain, can easily be imagined.

"Think Quick."

The very best way to succeed in anything is to learn how to "think quick."

One of our most famous American actors started out as a very poor boy. Applying for work in a Chicago store, he was tested by a few questions. Taking down a box of lace from a shelf, the proprietor asked, "What would you do with this?" The boy replied, tracing with his finger on the box lid, "Dust it."

He got the position, and it led to far better things than he dreamed of.

A Through Ticket.

Papa had given my little brother a half dollar and told him to get a ticket for the train to the next town. As this was his first experience of this kind, he naturally felt important.

"Do you want a half fare ticket?" the agent asked.

"No, sir, I want to go clear through," was his reply.—Little Chronicle.

A Snowball Match.

Now, listen while the tale I tell
Of that cold winter day.
When all the beasts from far and wide
Took part in grand affray.
The bear had sent a challenge forth
That whate'er might betide
He'd snowball birds and beasts, yet he
Would keep the winning side.
Then came the walrus and the crane,
The tortoise and the toad;
The monkey, frog and dragon queer
Were seen upon the road.
The bear his ammunition piled,
Snowballs as hard as ice;
His ancient woods the foe he knew
Would enter in a trice.
And so they did, and then the fight
In earnest was begun;
The birds and beasts against the bear,
They fought till set of sun.
The bear his snowballs well did aim,
The foe were well aimed, too.
At least each hit him on the nose,
And what was he to do?
Down thundered he, the frog hurrahed;
The walrus said, "We've won!"
The monkey flung a ball up high,
Sorry the fight was done!

Mr. Finnick—In all my life, Miss Egeau, I have met only two women I would really care to marry.

Miss Egeau—And—er—what was the other one's name, Mr. Finnick?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A water spout spins with enormous speed. Its velocity at sea level has been estimated at six miles a minute.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

The Mikado of Japan.

Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, is known personally to comparatively few foreigners. In spite of its advance during recent years Japan retains enough of its orientalism to insist upon a certain seclusion for its ruler; not that the mikado is churlish or austere to an extreme. On the contrary, he is friendly and genial in his dealings with representatives of other nations, especially with Americans. He has a pleasant appearance. He is almost six feet in height, which is unusually tall for a Japanese, and is muscular and well proportioned.



EMPEROR MUTSUHITO.

Mutsuhito is the present representative of the oldest royal dynasty extant. He is the one hundred and twenty-first emperor of his dynasty, which dates back in an unbroken line 2,555 years. During his reign the bonds of feudalism that bound Japan to the middle ages have been broken, a constitution being voluntarily granted by the mikado, and advances along the lines of modern civilization have been made which challenge the admiration of the world.

Hoanko, empress of Japan, is the daughter of a Japanese noble. She is fifty-four years of age, two years older than her husband.

Began as a Blacksmith's Apprentice.

Congressman James A. Tawney of the First Minnesota district stands for pluck and the success that comes from it. He began life as an apprentice in his father's blacksmith shop. He is now a leader in the house of representatives.

Mr. Tawney is a Pennsylvanian by birth, being born at a point near Gettysburg in 1855. At the age of fifteen he went into the blacksmith shop. Determined to get an education, he worked with a book propped over the forge. Then he became a machinist. In 1877 he went to Winona and worked as a blacksmith and machinist until 1881, working during the day and studying law at night. He entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin in 1882, that having been the only school attended by him since he was fourteen years old. During 1890 Mr. Tawney was elected to the Minnesota state senate. Then he went to congress and is now serving his sixth term.

The Cotton King.

In antebellum days cotton was king, but now we talk of the king of cotton, meaning Daniel J. Sully, the mild mannered protagonist of the cotton boom, who from a poor clerk has risen to be the owner of millions. Mr. Sully's home is in Providence, where he was educated in the public schools. Upon entering a business career he became interested in cotton and made that staple a special study. He spent two years in the south in search of knowledge on his pet subject. Mr. Sully has been a member of the New York Cotton Exchange about three years. His prominence as an operator began in October, 1902. The operations of Mr. Sully on the floor of the Cotton Exchange advanced the price of cotton beyond the beliefs of the most thoroughly seasoned bulls and at heartbreaking leaps and bounds, though the gentleman himself disclaims all credit for the abnormally high prices. He says:



DANIEL J. SULLY.

"The high price of cotton is the result of the pressing demand for the staple and the inadequate supply—in other words, the inherent strength of the market and the working of the laws of trade. No group of speculators that could be found could sustain speculation on so gigantic a scale. The staple has 'bulled' itself, and neither 'bulls' nor 'bears' have been more than puppets in the game played by King Cotton."

Philanthropist—Why did you change the title of "The Ladies' Home" to "Old Ladies' Home?"

Mr. Du Goode—It was becoming too crowded.—N. Y. Weekly.

Cope—I hear your boss expects to raise your salary this month? Hope—So he says. But he hasn't succeeded in raising all of last month's yet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch—"What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfathers Who Are And
To Those Who Are To Be,
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"BUNNY."

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, April 9, 1904.

And still the canal payment hangs fire. Uncle Sam will not pay for his property till he gets a good title to it.

Fifty thousand persons have signed a petition in New York to save the pigeons, but the chances are that the trap shooters will continue to shoot at live birds.

The Japs and Russians are experiencing considerable difficulty in keeping out of each other's way. In spite of the generals, a clash between detachments occurs occasionally.

The new states of Oklahoma and Arizona will have to wait two years longer. There is no likelihood of their getting into Uncle Sam's family this year. The Mormon revelation in Utah has not helped the cases of these territories any.

It is reported that Andrew Carnegie says if Wall street boycotts President Roosevelt, and will not contribute any money towards his election, he himself will give a million dollars to help re-elect the Republican President. All of which is important if true.

Hearst is going to board his delegates while in St. Louis. He has engaged practically a whole hotel for that purpose. Lucky delegates. What will he do with Col. Honey and Col. Quinn from this state? They say they will not vote for Hearst, but the young Napoleon of the party from Pawtucket says they shall.

The National chairman of the United Christian party, whatever that may be, wants the capitol at Washington moved to the Mississippi valley and located on the government island opposite Davenport, Iowa. Perhaps it might be well to locate our law makers on a desert island, but the capitol will hardly be moved this year.

President Roosevelt has called on Colonel W. C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal, to substantiate charges that "high influence" was used to exculpate Capt. W. S. Cowles, the President's brother-in-law, in the matter of the collision between the battleships Illinois and Missouri. The latter was under the command of Capt. Cowles.

The hearing on the "tunnel bill," so-called, before the judiciary committee on Wednesday, brought out every "east-sider" in Providence who thought that the tunnel might be located somewhere within a few miles of his property. The opponents to the measure, who were numerous, based their opposition entirely on personal grounds. Each one had a different plan to suggest but nothing was presented that showed in any way why this great public improvement should not be made.

The House committee on the judiciary gave a hearing Wednesday on the proposed constitutional amendment enlarging the House of Representatives to one hundred members, giving the city of Providence twenty-five of them, and electing the whole number by districts. The principal part of the time was taken up by a sparring match between the two valiant Democrats, Charles E. Gorman of Providence and John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket. Mr. Gorman strongly favored the proposed amendment and produced some strong arguments in its favor. Mr. Fitzgerald opposed it on the ground that it would "kill the Democratic party." Ex-Governor Kimball also spoke in favor of the measure.

Not a Qualification.

A dispatch in the New York Times from Albany states that, in the opinion of those who are pushing Judge Parker's candidacy for President, the fact that for eighteen years he has been in a judicial position, where he could not take part in the political controversies, is what makes him an ideal candidate. For him to declare himself in advance of the convention, they hold, would be to destroy the principal element of his strength. It is added that Judge Parker has no desire to make a platform for the Democratic party, and that as a loyal and consistent Democrat he is perfectly willing to have the party make a platform for him.

This statement from a quarter friendly to Judge Parker, says an exchange, is of interest apart from the special relation it may have to the outcome of the Democratic National Convention. What it amounts to is this: That Judge Parker's strength as a candidate consists mainly in the fact that, having been on the bench for many years, no one knows what his views are in regard to the great problems which have been developed in the last 20 years. During this time the country has entered upon a new period of its development, has become a great power in the world, and has undergone a commercial development of the most wonderful character. We have fought a war with Spain. We have acquired colonies. We have fought and decided a great battle on the money question; and we are now debating the important problem of government regulation of the corporations.

No one knows what Judge Parker's views are in regard to any of these great issues. An active and skillful politician before he went on the bench, he has since then kept his mouth closed, and whatever may have been his opinions, he has kept them to himself and devoted himself entirely to the duties of his judicial office. He has made an excellent judge, but it may be said that while the fact that no one knows what he thinks about the great problems which confront the country at this time increases his political availability as a candidate, it is not a special qualification for election for the presidency of the United States. A man concerning whose opinions no one knows anything, and who is so modest that he is willing to stand upon any platform which his party may give him, may indeed be, from the standpoint of political expediency, an ideal candidate, but he hardly makes the best man to be elected as President.

It has been a long time since we have elected a President in this country, concerning whom the people had not had, prior to his nomination, a very fair knowledge of his position in regard to public questions. Grover Cleveland, when he was elected in 1884, was indeed a new man who had come to the front only in the preceding three years, but during that time he had been the mayor of a great city and the governor of the largest state, and he had been compelled to discuss large public issues. General Harrison, who was elected in 1888, had been for many years one of the foremost men in the Republican party and had served with distinction a term in the United States senate. In 1892 when Mr. Cleveland was again elected he was the best known man in the United States. When Mr. McKinley was elected in 1896, he had behind him a record of 15 or 20 years continuous service in the House of Representatives, during part of the time being chairman of the ways and means committee, and he had also served two terms as governor of Ohio. President Roosevelt, who succeeded him, on his death, has been active and prominent in public affairs for 20 years.

We believe that Judge Parker's nomination by the Democratic party would be a welcome relief from Bryanism, and a most fortunate escape from the unspeakable disgrace of Hearst. But we desire to make the point that the nomination of a man for President of the United States, simply because, having been removed from the arena of public discussion for many years, no one knows what he thinks about the great issues before the people and because he is willing to stand upon any kind of a platform that his party may see fit to make for him, is not the kind of material out of which the people of this country should make their Presidents. No man ought to stand as a candidate for such an office as that of President who is not willing to have his views in regard to every public question, which he is likely to pass upon, known to every voter in the land. The nomination of Judge Parker simply because he has no political record will be a cowardly act; it would be hiding behind a blank record.

This is one of the reasons why it is desirable that judges should not be nominated for public office. There are other reasons why judges should not enter into the arena of party politics, and there is a prevailing sentiment that the members of such courts as that of the supreme court of the United States and of the court of appeals of New York, occupying, as they do, positions of the highest trust, and of almost supreme distinction, should be set apart entirely in a class by themselves. There is a feeling of unfitness in the spectacle of their running for public office.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Hannah C. Graff her furnished cottage No. 35 Bull street to Gaston Rantz of New York for the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented part of the Hayward-Buffum Farm at 2 Mile Corner to Mrs. Burke-Roche for pasturage during the summer of her thorough-bred horses.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Charles M. Bull his furnished house and grounds, known as, "Idle Hour", to F. C. Sayles of Providence for the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Katheryn L. Denniston and others the store, No. 5 Abram's Block, on Bellevue avenue, to Mellius & Co. for summer business.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for Conrad Russell his cottage house at 23 Carey street to Edward J. Kavanagh. The property is bounded north by Carey street 33 feet, east by land of Jas. J. Sullivan 100 feet, south by land of A. Blight 33 feet, and by land of Charles Reeves 10 feet, and west by land of Dennis Whitley, and containing about 3300 square feet of land.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the house 26 Brinley street behind the Adams Boarding house on Catherine street for the Misses Hazard to Joseph Gatzweller.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented tenement at 151 Broadway, on the former Congdon Lot to William Moran, and tenement at 35 Hammond street to Mrs. Olsen, the former for W. B. Cross, the latter for Patrick Waldron.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Kathryn L. Denniston and others store at No. 8 Abram's Block on Bellevue avenue to Mlle. Mirabella for summer business.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for Mrs. Caroline T. Wilson to Edward and Margaret U. Brie No. 2 Friendship street, consisting of a dwelling house, stable and 4116 square feet of land bounded, northwesterly by land of Nathaniel R. Swinburne forty feet, easterly by lands now or formerly of Phebe A. Bradford and Albert Hammett one hundred and forty-three feet, southerly by Friendship street forty feet, and westerly by land of Thomas Sharpe and land of Alexander N. Barker one hundred and eleven and five-tenths feet.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the John West Estate to Edward Smith the stable property on the west side of Tews Court for one year from April 1st.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the private residence, No. 123 Pelham street, for the Misses Sherman to Dr. Alexander I. Anderson.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for agricultural purposes to William C. Elliott 200,000 square feet of land, corner of Broadway and Bedlow avenue, for John V. Apthorp.

Report from Boston says: President Mellen, of the New Haven R. R., plans to develop its electric lines at the expense of its steam lines. It is announced that the electric service between New Haven and Waterbury will be established soon without change of cars and negotiations are in progress to open a new line between Mt. Carmel and Cheshire. Electric road connections will also be made with Meriden and Middletown.

Southern Pacific is considering a plan to throw open to settlement all its unoccupied lands in Texas and Louisiana, the only condition being that the settlers shall never sell the land.

A Bad Combination.

There is no more unpopular combination in this country than that of the seven large packing houses which practically control the meat supplies of the United States. If there is evidence to prove that these houses are in a combination in restraint of trade, and Representative Martin says he has the evidence, it is to be hoped that it is strong enough to enable the attorney-general to break up the combination. The high cost of living is vexing the people much. It is responsible for an increase in "the social unrest." The people are tired of corners in cotton and combinations that raise the prices of food products. They do not want to prevent capital from making a living, or enterprise from regulating competition to stop ruinous waste, but they have no patience with the greed that, with one hand, depresses the price of the raw product to the producer, and with the other advances the price of finished product to the consumer. Without entering into the indiscriminate abuse of the "beef combine," we do think that there are facts enough to make it obligatory on the packing houses to show that they are doing business on the square. The burden of proof, before the bar of public opinion, is with them.—Wall St. Journal.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 17 to 21, warm wave 16 to 20, cool wave 19 to 23. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 21, cross west of Rockies by close of 22, great central valleys 23 to 25, eastern states 26. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 21, great central valleys 23, eastern states 25. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28.

This disturbance will be rather quiet on western parts of the continent, increasing in intensity as it moves eastward and about April 24, with temperature high and increasing force or intensity, it will occupy the great central valleys or middle basin of the continent. Thenceforth as it moves eastward the intensity, accompanying the warm wave, will increase in force.

About April 24 a cold wave will occupy western Canada extending into the upper Missouri valley and by the 26th the Mississippi valleys; then moving eastward it will affect the whole continent. Added to previous cold waves this one will make temperatures of April average low for the month. Temperatures will go very low and frost will reach far southward April 24 to 30 while this high barometer is crossing the continent. Lowest temperatures will come not far from April 30 near Mississippi river; a little earlier west and a little later east.

Next bulletin will give forecasts for May which is one of the most important crop weather months.

Jamestown.

The annual town meeting on Wednesday attracted much attention, voters from out of town coming back to attend the meeting in large numbers. The election was a close and exciting one, the John E. Watson ticket being generally successful. The election of town officers resulted as follows:

Moderator.
Henry T. Knowles, 225

Town Clerk.
William F. Caswell, 250

First Councilman.
Charles E. Weeden, 132
Thomas C. Watson, 122
Plurality for Weeden, 10.

Second Councilman.
Albert A. Boone, 128
Abbott Chandler, 122
Plurality for Boone, 6.

Third Councilman.
Charles T. Knowles, 130
George Howland, 121
Plurality for Knowles, 9.

Fourth Councilman.
Jeremiah H. Tefft, 136
Charles H. Smith, 114
Plurality for Tefft, 22.

Fifth Councilman.
George W. Peckham, 129
Charles Sowle, 123
Plurality for Peckham, 6.

Town Treasurer.
Edwin G. Knowles, 133
John E. Hammond, 108
Plurality for Knowles, 25.

Town Auditors.
Elijah Anthony, 251
No opposition.
William H. Severance, 132
Albert W. Luther, 124
Plurality for Severance, 8.

Town Sergeant.
Gideon Lathan, 131
Joseph T. Magill, 125
Plurality for Lathan, 6.

Assessor of Taxes.
Thomas C. Watson, 129
Louis W. Anthony, 125
Plurality for Watson, 1.

Tax Collector.
H. S. Stubbs, 256

Overseer of Poor.
Elijah Anthony, 254

School Committee.
George H. Carr, 134
George Howland, 122
Plurality for Carr, 12.

Town's Committee.
Thomas G. Carr, 125
Benjamin S. Cottrell, 124
Plurality for Carr, 1.
Charles E. Weeden, 130
G. Adolphus Clarke, 122
Plurality for Weeden, 8.
John E. Watson, 135
Alton Head, 119
Plurality for Watson, 16.

An appropriation of $200 was made for the use of the Jamestown Improvement Society, and $300 for paving gutters in Narragansett avenue. It was voted to extend the water main on Ocean avenue, 550 feet. The various annual reports were read and received. A special committee was authorized to hire $10,000 for three years to cancel the floating indebtedness of the town. A committee was appointed to prepare plans and secure estimates for a new fire engine house.

A resolution was passed fixing the tax rate at 90 cents on each $100 of the ratable property of the town; the tax to be assessed on or before June 11 and paid into the town treasury on or before the last day of November, 1904; all taxes paid before the twentieth day of September, 1904, to be allowed a discount of two per cent. and all not paid by the thirtieth day of November, 1904, to be charged interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

The following appropriations were made for the ensuing year: State tax, $3,643.62; schools, $2,900; roads, $500; sinking fund, bond issue of $25,000, $800; sinking fund, bond issue of $30,000, $750; rent of hydrants and water, $2,300, fire department, $250. Improvement Society, $200.

The following propositions were carried: To macadamize the west side of Walcott avenue; to make a public highway at Conanicut Park; to take Grinnell street for a public highway; to extend the sewer in Clarke street 190 feet; to extend the sewer in West Narragansett avenue.

Washington Matters.

Roosevelt is the Only Man in Sight for the Republican National Convention—Post-office Frauds and other Matters in the Senate—Panama Canal Commission Sails for the Isthmus—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1904.

While delegates to the St. Louis convention are being instructed for Parker, Olney, Hearst, and others, and many are talking of Gorman as a possible candidate, there is but one man thought of by the Republican delegate for Chicago, and he is the President. His nomination by acclamation is now assured, for practically there is no opposition in the party. All that remains to be done after the nomination is for the voters to go the ballot box. In vain have the Democrats, in and out of Congress, tried to pierce the Republican armor; not a seam can be found. On the whole the Democrats in this Congress have by their votes endorsed the measure of the Republican party, while at the same time clamoring loudly for investigations, for reducing appropriations, and having much to say about fraud, violation of law, disregard of precedent, et cetera. In the end they have voted for all the measures proposed, and have been unable to present a solid resisting front on any question. This is a great compliment to the honesty and ability of the Republican party. Indeed, things have got to such a pass that the leader of the minority in the House, John Sharp Williams, announces that the party cry in the coming campaign will be: "Anything to beat Roosevelt." A transliteration this would be: "Anything to elect a Democrat," and this is what may be expected as the months roll by. But such an appeal will not convince the masses; for them the President is the ideal man—plain, blunt, honest; one who would sit up nights, to guard and protect the interests of the country and promote the welfare of the people.

The Senate spent most of the last day of March in speechmaking about alleged post office frauds, the 62-year pension order, the protective tariff, and cognate questions. The debate was carried on by Senators Penrose, Pa., McCreary, Ky., Dolliver, Ia., and Heyburn of Idaho. Nothing new was elicited, and only expressions of opinion were given. Mr. Heyburn doubted the constitutional right of one co-ordinate branch of the government to investigate another independent branch. He said it is the duty of the special inspectors to investigate the departments, and not the duty of Congress. Mr. Dolliver ably and vigorously defended the President and Postmaster General Payne.

The President wishes the Postmaster General to remain where he is, and if his health permits he will do so. The rumors that have been in circulation that the President wanted $90,000 to build a stable and $60,000 to refurnish the White House for the ensuing year, have been denied by him. He has never asked for any such sums. The estimates were prepared by Col. T. W. Symons, in his "odd moments," and were not submitted to the President.

He says $35,000 is ample to keep the White House running for another year. A pet crow at the White House predicts the weather with great accuracy and has the weather bureau forecasts "skinned to death." It caws just before a storm; goes to sleep if there is danger of "increasing cloudiness," and hops about right lively with a rising barometer. The President now throws the weather map and the forecast card into the waste basket. Hundreds of New England school teachers and normal pupils have been in the city the past week, and all of them shook hands with the President. The President will send 200 marines to St. Louis to guard the exposition.

Dr. Lindsay, the Porto Rico Commissioner of Education, is in Washington to consult with the President about fetching from that island 600 school teachers next July for two months education in summer schools. The President has promised an army transport to bring and carry back the teachers. Congress has consented to their free transportation under certain restrictions. The entire cost will be $50,000. The teachers will visit this city, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and perhaps Chicago and St. Louis. They are enthusiastic over the proposed visit, and over 400 have agreed to give a month's salary towards paying expenses.

The Panama canal commission has left Washington and sailed for the isthmus. Sanitary experts went along. Admiral Walker thinks that it will take two months to make a preliminary examination. Gen. Davis, who is to be the governor of the zone, considers the labor problem as very serious. The government of Jamaica proposes to get some of the spoils, and will not allow the negroes of that island to depart for the isthmus unless they pay a poll tax of $25. The Southern States do not wish to spare any negroes, as they are all needed to raise the immense cotton crop which is being planted. The proposition to import 40,000 coolies meets with opposition.

Senator Newlands has the satisfaction of seeing his bill for the protection of the Mall in Washington pass the Senate. It will be offered in the House as an amendment to some bill and will undoubtedly pass. This will block the Secy. of Agriculture from placing his new building in front of the Washington monument. His intention to encroach upon the Mall aroused great opposition throughout the country. In the near future the Government will spend here nearly fifty millions of dollars for which the appropriations have already been made, upon new buildings, bridges and other improvements. All property is rising in value in this city.

It is very doubtful if Judge Swayne of Florida will be put on trial. Representatives Gillett of California, Littlefield of Maine, and Parker of New Jersey, of the committee having the matter of impeachment in hand, have reported to the House that in their judgment the Judge is not guilty of the crimes or misdemeanors charged, and is not liable to impeachment. This report will have great weight with the House.

As soon as the post office bill has been disposed of by the Senate, a bill for the government of the Panama canal zone will be considered. This may give rise to a long discussion and open up again the whole canal question. Senator Morgan has given notice that he intends to offer a substitute, and make a speech. And all the world knows what that means.—a postponed adjournment, for Morgan talks against time, or, some think eternity.

Jamestown.

There was a serious fire at Conanicut Park on Tuesday, the Sea Side Cottage used for Providence working girls being burned. The Jamestown apparatus was sent to the scene and found hard travelling on the muddy roads.

General Assembly.

The State Legislature has had a two day's session this week and has disposed a large amount of business to be transacted. The House voted yesterday to adjourn from April 13 to November 16. The House has had a busy session for the past two days but the Senate has not found much to occupy its time.

The act incorporating the Union Congregational Church of this city, has been passed in concurrence, but the act amending the charters of the First, Second, and United Congregational churches has been recommitted to the committee. The bill appropriating $100,000 for State highways has been passed in concurrence.

The act allowing the Moshassuck Valley Railroad to extend its line occupied most of the time of the House on Thursday and was finally passed. The judiciary committee of the House has reported the plumbing bill.

Make the best of the troubles you have and don't hunt more.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

STANDARD TIME.

APRIL 1904.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon rises		High water Morn		High water Eve	
9 Sat	5	22	6	22	2	18	2	48	2	26
10 Sun	5	20	6	23	2	46	3	[illegible]	4	16
11 Mon	5	26	6	24	3	[illegible]	4	17	4	44
12 Tues	5	17	6	26	3	52	5	17	5	54
13 Wed	5	16	6	27	4	23	5	56	6	12
14 Thurs	5	14	6	28	4	41	6	32	6	48
15 Fri	5	12	6	30	sets		7	11	7	26

Last Quarter 7th day, 9h. 53m., evening.
New Moon, 15th day, 4h. 56m. evening.
First Quarter, 22d day, 11h. 54m., evening.
Full Moon, 29th day, 8d. 39m., evening.

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[Call or write for further particulars.]

A. West Main Road, 30 acres, house and barns, $12,000
B. Wapping Road, 26 acres, house and barn, 6,000
C. Off Honeyman Hill, 3½ acres, cottage and barn, 1,500
D. Greene Lane, 5 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for summer occupancy, 4,500

Marriages.

At the Manse, by Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, Ph. D., 4th inst., William Newton and Sarah Ellen Humphrey, both of this city.

In Tiverton, by Rev. J. R. Dickson, 4th inst., Charles W. Cummings of Fall River and Blanche E. Grinnell of Tiverton.

Deaths.

In this city, 7th inst., James Swan Peckham.

In this city, 4th inst., Catherine M., widow of Charles W. Cozzens.

In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of his mother, 32 McAllister court, Patrick, son of Catherine and the late Patrick Cooney.

In this city, 3d inst., Ann Gallagher, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Preece, 1 Vicksburg Place.

In Middletown, 6th inst., John B., son of Jose Silvia.

In Middletown, 6th inst., at the residence of his parents, Brown's lane, John, infant son of Jose and Mary Martin.

In Lowell, Mass., 3d inst., Edward W. Kelley, in his 72d year.

In Providence, 5th inst., Miss Bridget Maginn, formerly of this city, in her 85th year.

In Providence, 5th inst., Alfred D. Chase of East Providence, aged 79; 4th inst., Mary E., widow of James Frank Eddy, aged 74; 3d inst., Christina, widow of Charles G. Erickson, aged 78.

WANTED.

FARM PROPERTY

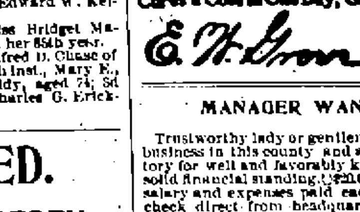
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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Election of Officers.

Trinity.

Senior Warden—George Gordon King.
Junior Warden—Thomas G. Brown.
Vestrymen—Robert C. Cottrell, William J. Cozzens, William G. Ward, Jr., V. Mott Francis, J. I. Greene, William D. Sayer, James Andrews Swan.
Secretary—William J. Cozzens.
Treasurer—William J. Cozzens.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—George Gordon King, V. Mott Francis, Clarence A. Carr, William H. Walcott, Thomas G. Brown.
Substitutes—William G. Ward, Jr., William H. Coffyn, William D. Sayer, Herbert Bliss.
Auditing Committee—Herbert Bliss, David M. Coggeshall, Clarence A. Carr.
Delegates to Newport Convocation—V. Mott Francis, George A. Tilley, Edward Griffith, William G. Schwarz, George F. Rounds.
Substitutes—George Gordon King, Robert C. Cottrell, Herbert Bliss, H. D. DeBlois, Henry W. Clarke.
Sexton—William G. Schwarz.

Emmanuel.

Senior Warden—John M. Taylor.
Junior Warden—Andrew K. McMahon.
Vestrymen—Edward C. Smith, George W. Barlow, Robert H. McIntosh, George B. Logan, Joseph Pearson, John Mahan, David Dowse, William H. Young, Darius Baker, Thomas P. Peckham.
Clerk—George B. Logan.
Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
Assistant Treasurer—Robert H. McIntosh.
Auditors—William H. Clarke, George W. Barlow.
Delegates to the Diocesan Convention—John M. Taylor, Darius Baker, William H. Clarke, Thomas P. Peckham, A. K. McMahon.
Substitutes—Edward C. Smith, Joseph Pearson, Robert McIntosh, George W. Barlow, Dudley E. Campbell.
Delegates to Newport Convocation—John M. Taylor, T. P. Peckham, A. K. McMahon, William H. Young, George W. Barlow.
Substitutes—Dudley E. Campbell, P. P. B. Hale, John Power, Thomas O. Lake, George W. Clarke.

St. George's.

Senior Warden—William H. Sherman.
Junior Warden—Peter King.
Assistant Junior Warden—John H. Mustard.
Vestrymen—William S. Slocum, William Morris Franklin, David B. Reeve, Elmer E. Leonard, Stewart Ritchie, James T. Wright, Charles A. Manchester, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Willis C. Goodale.
Secretary—William S. Slocum.
Treasurer—Peter King.
Auditor—William S. Slocum.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—William H. Sherman, Peter King, William S. Slocum, John H. Mustard.
Substitutes—David B. Reeve, Stewart Ritchie, John H. Taylor, Charles A. Manchester.
Delegates to Newport Convocation—William H. Sherman, David B. Reeve, David Blues, John H. Taylor.
Substitutes—Frank P. King, Elmer E. Leonard, William L. Anderson, Stewart Ritchie.

St. John's.

Senior Warden—John C. Weaver.
Junior Warden—Remington Ward.
Vestrymen—James T. Hathaway, Lars Larson, Jacob Anderson, Augustus H. Swan, Herbert A. Scoville, Julius Burdick, Albert T. Bailey.
Secretary—Augustus H. Swan.
Treasurer—Julius Burdick.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—A. H. Swan, Lars Larsen, Remington Ward, James T. Hathaway.

MUCH FOR LITTLE

Might well be said of the special tours which the Royal Blue Line have planned and which give opportunity to visit Washington by way of New York and Philadelphia, and for the small expense of $25.00 from Boston which covers all cost of a week's journey.

The tours have been arranged for April 8th and 22d, and May 6th, and they are personally conducted which makes traveling delightful, and without care or worry over car and hotel accommodations, etc.; for ladies they are particularly well planned, relieving them of entire responsibility; the May tour will be $2.00 higher.

Itineraries and Guide to Washington on application to Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 4-2-w

An authority puts the total annual expense of printed forms of advertising at $600,000,000.

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Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. $20.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, 810 Como Block, Chicago, Illinois. 3-19-121

Republican State Convention.

AT A MEETING of the Republican State central committee, held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 8, 1904, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the National Republican committee, a State Convention of Republican delegates be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, on TUESDAY, April 26, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the choice of four delegates at large and four alternates at large, to the Republican National Convention to be holden in Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Resolved, That the several town and city committees are hereby requested to call primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said Convention, the number of said delegates to be three times the representation of said towns and cities in the General Assembly, and that said meetings be held not later than Saturday, April 16, 1904, and that the secretaries of said primary meetings be requested to forward immediately a copy of the credentials of delegates immediately after their election to the Secretary of the State central committee, Nathan M. Wright, P. O. Box 876, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the member of the town or city committee calling the meeting to order under the above call, together with the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials that said delegates were elected in persuance to a regular call of said town or city committee.

Resolved, That the electors of the State, who believe in the principals of the Republican party and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite in the choice of delegates to said convention.

FRANK F. HOLDEN, Chairman.
NATHAN M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

First Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Republican committee of the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, held March 8, 1904, it was voted to issue the following call:

The Republican electors of the First Congressional District in Rhode Island are cordially invited to take part in the choice of delegates to a Congressional District Convention to be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, R. I., on TUESDAY, April 26, 1904, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be holden at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on June 21, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

The several town and city committees are hereby requested to call primary meetings not later than Saturday, April 16, 1904, for the purpose of electing delegates to said Congressional District Convention, three times in number to the representation of the said cities and towns in the General Assembly, and the secretaries of said primary meetings are requested to forward a copy of the credentials of delegates so elected, immediately to the secretary of the State central committee, Nathan M. Wright, P. O. Box 876, Providence, R. I.

CHARLES C. GRAY, Chairman,
SAMUEL L. PECK, Secretary.

VESSELS IN YALU

Japanese Fleet Said to Have Entered the Fighting Line

THE SCIENCE OF WAR

Its Fundamental Principles Evidently Understood at St Petersburg as Well as at Tokio—Landing of a Japanese Army in Manchuria Anticipated

London, April 8.—The brief dispatches from the seat of war in the far east appearing in the London newspapers during the past few days have all been of a curiously stereotyped character, indicating that an active censorship is prevailing there and adding nothing to the information contained in the general dispatches. This applies particularly to points under Japanese control, but from the Russian side also it is evident care is being exercised to prevent the news of operations leaking out.

The Seoul correspondent of The Daily Telegraph cables that a correspondent at Gensan has telegraphed informing him that it took him six days to travel 183 miles, from Seoul to Gensan, owing to the state of the roads.

The Standard's Che Foo correspondent announces that a steamer which arrived there Thursday sighted Japanese warships off Wei Hai Wei.

According to the dispatches the Japanese ships have entered the Yalu. This vindicates the Russian policy of not throwing a large force into Korea. Even if she had had a sufficient number of troops to meet the Japanese forces in northern Korea it still would have been unwise to throw them south of the Yalu. Japan's ability to place an army from the sea squarely across the Russian line of retreat would have resulted in the ultimate destruction of any Russian force sent south of the river, no matter what the result of their meeting with the Japanese, moving up from Pingyang, might have been.

The dispatches do not state that the entrance of the ships was opposed by the Russian forts which it was stated had been erected to resist any such movement. It seems unlikely that the Japanese will attempt to cross the river except for scouting purposes for some little time, even if Japan has determined to make this Seoul-Pekin road her main line of advance into Manchuria. She will wait until her main army in Korea is at the river and every precaution has been taken to protect its flanks from any assault by Russians from the Vladivostok, Tumen or Ninefuchan districts, and until she has strengthened the south bank of the Yalu to enable her to hold the Russians in check should a retreat across the river be necessary after her invasion had begun.

Russia anticipates the landing of an army by Japan either in the vicinity of Takushan or New Chwang. The landing of a strong force in the first-named place would be likely to turn the Russians out of the lower Yalu district, for they would be in imminent danger of being crushed between the two Japanese forces, the one on the Yalu and the other from Takushan.

That the Japanese have not ceased to keep their eye on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is shown in the report that the Japanese fleet was discovered yesterday off the Kwang Tung promontory by a Russian battleship. Kwang Tung is a little north of Pigeon bay, which is on the west of the narrow neck of the Liao Tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, and only a few miles from that stronghold. It was from Pigeon bay that the Japanese made their assault on Port Arthur, which was captured by them in the Chinese-Japanese war.

New Battleship Takes Water

Newport News, Va., April 6.—With bands playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Dixie," and 30,000 people cheering her godspeed, the battleship Virginia was launched at the yard of the Newport News Ship Building company. The launching was without a hitch. Miss Mathilda Gay Montague, daughter of Governor Montague, was sponsor for the new battleship.

Submarines Belong to Navy

Washington, April 7.—While congress has been wrestling with the question as to whether the army or the navy should manage submarine torpedo boats used for harbor defense the joint army and navy board, without a dissenting vote, decided to entrust the management of the submarines entirely to the navy. This decision will require action by congress to become effective.

Change of Grub Asked For

Chicago, April 6.—Soldiers at Fort Sheridan have protested against the quality and sameness of their rations and have petitioned the war department to improve the fare. Since the return of the Twenty-seventh infantry from the Philippines 160 men have received their discharges and not one has reenlisted.

Antarctic Climate Once Mild

Wellington, N. Z., April 5.—The expedition conducted by the Royal Geographical society's steamship Discovery has made important geological discoveries, including sandstone and fossil remains of dicotyledonous plants at an altitude of 8000 feet, showing that the Antarctic once enjoyed a milder climate.

Menagerie Aboard Ship

Boston, April 7.—Besides having on board one of the most valuable cargoes ever brought to Boston, steamer Scharzfels, which arrived here from Calcutta last night, had on board 10 elephants, 23 boxes of monkeys, 26 boxes of snakes, a tiger and four cubs, a bear, an orlal, six antelopes and seven boxes of birds of brilliant plumage.

WE NUMBER 79,900,389

Estimated Population of the United States in 1903

Washington, April 8.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions of the United States, as 79,900,389. This is an increase of 3,905,814 since the census of 1900.

The following are the estimates of the population in 1903 of all cities in New England of 25,000 and upwards:

Connecticut—Bridgeport, 77,435; Hartford, 87,839; Meriden, 25,088; New Britain, 28,506; New Haven, 114,600; Waterbury, 56,521.

Maine—Portland, 52,656.

Massachusetts—Boston, 564,618; Brockton, 43,873; Cambridge, 98,444; Chelsea, 35,920; Everett, 28,317; Fall River, 114,064; Fitchburg, 34,378; Gloucester, 26,529; Haverhill, 38,967; Holyoke, 48,736; Lawrence, 87,032; Lowell, 100,150; Lynn, 72,350; Malden, 30,853; New Bedford, 68,955; Newton, 36,350; North Adams, 26,519; Quincy, 26,053; Salem, 37,504; Somerville, 68,090; Springfield, 67,423; Taunton, 32,713; Worcester, 128,552.

New Hampshire—Manchester, 60,845; Nashua, 25,236.

Rhode Island—Pawtucket, 42,711; Providence, 169,742; Woonsocket, 30,415.

Injunction Out of the Ordinary

Chicago, April 8.—An injunction preventing Joseph A. Cone of Boston from working at his trade has been issued by Judge Honore. The judge thought at first that there might be a mistake in the application for injunction, but on hearing the case granted the order. Cone is an expert in the manufacture of nets. The bill declares that he resigned from the employ of a Massachusetts concern a year ago, after signing a contract not to engage with any other company in the same business for five years. He is charged with breaking this agreement.

Senator Burton Sentenced

St. Louis, April 7.—Senator Burton of Kansas was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail and a fine of $2500 for using his influence before the postoffice department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis, and for having received payment from the company for his services. Judge Adams spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both.

Labor Bills Knocked Out

Washington, April 5.—Herman J. Schulties, for many years a representative of so-called "labor interests" at the capitol, acknowledges that the eight-hour bill, the Grosvenor anti-injunction and the immigration restrictions proposed by the labor unions, will all fail. This accords with the view long presented that congress was becoming much more conservative in labor legislation than in past years, recognizing that there are two sides to the question.

Organized on New Lines

Boston, April 8.—A New England branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes was organized at a convention held in this city last night. John T. Coughlin of Fall River was elected president. The convention was called to discuss the idea of extending the scope of the state organization so as to embrace all New England. After a thorough discussion the entire New England idea was decided upon.

Mayor Sullivan Meets Defeat

Hartford, April 5.—William F. Henney, the Republican nominee for mayor, and his whole ticket were elected over the Democratic ticket headed by Ignatius A. Sullivan, who has held the office of mayor for the past two years. Henney's pulrality was 557. Sullivan's defeat is attributed by many to recent remarks about the campaign which were interpreted as an arraignment of the classes against the masses.

Cleveland Endorses Parker

New York, April 6.—In a dispatch from Princeton, N. J., to The World, Former President Cleveland is quoted as saying: "I don't see how any one professing to be a real, intelligent Democrat can hesitate to accept Mr. Parker, if he should be nominated, as a fit representative of safe and conservative Democratic principles, entitled to hearty and unreserved Democratic support."

Postponement of Swayne Case

Washington, April 8.—The Swayne impeachment proceedings, which had been looked upon as the only possible block to an early adjournment of congress, was disposed of in five minutes by the house by the adoption of a resolution making the case a special order for Dec. 13 next. In the meantime the judiciary committee is to take additional testimony in the case.

Negroes Have Lynching Fever

Bristol, Tenn., April 8.—A mob of negroes tried to get possession of Finley Preston, a negro, who murdered Lillian Shaw, also a negro. Preston is now in jail at Mountain City. The mob almost had the man in their possession when their courage failed them and they fled. This is the second attempt to lynch Preston by people of his own race.

A Cotton Mill Failure

Columbia, S. C., April 8.—The Capital city cotton mill will be put through involuntary bankruptcy proceedings and reorganized. The mill was built far in excess of capital with the hope that the profits would pay it out. Several bad years interfered seriously with these plans.

Lawson Is Contradicted

Boston, April 5.—The plaintiffs in the litigation growing out of the consolidation of the Boston gas companies have closed their case. Henry H. Rogers of New York was the last witness for the plaintiff. He denied flatly many statements previously made to the court by Thomas W. Lawson

TRIP TO WESTON

Attorney General and Other Officials Visit Page Home

THE FAMILY QUESTIONED

Additional Detectives on Case Which Proves Most Baffling in History of Massachusetts—Looking For Assassin's Knife

Weston, Mass., April 8.—So extraordinary a case is the murder of Miss Mabel Page judged to be that State Attorney General Parker, making a move unprecedented in the history of the commonwealth, took it upon himself to visit the scene of the crime, to make a close scrutiny of the premises, and to examine personally the members of the Page family.

He was accompanied in this investigation by District Attorney Sanderson of Middlesex county, of which this town is a part, and Chief Shaw of the Massachusetts district police. The day was otherwise made notable by the active participation of four members of the state police in the investigation, instead of two, the assignment of additional detectives to the case being due to the desire of Governor Bates to have all possible done to solve a mystery held by the authorities to be one of the most baffling in the history of the state.



MABEL PAGE.

When the day's efforts were ended General Whitney, one of the state police, said: "There have been no developments of a helpful nature whatsoever. We are no nearer a solution of the mystery than we were yesterday."

An incident of the afternoon was the visit of a woman trance medium at the Page house, and her declaration to General Whitney that it had been demonstrated to her that "no woman killed Mabel Page."

Attorney General Parker was led to come here because of the peculiar circumstances of the crime and the delay in finding a trace of the criminal. Arriving at the Page house, Mr. Parker and his companions made a careful examination of the dwelling, the barn in the rear and the land area immediately adjacent. Every room in the house was examined, particularly the chamber in which Miss Page's body was found. The portion in which the body was found, together with the attending conditions in the chamber, were described as exactly as possible.

Observation was made of the two doors leading into the room, either one of which the murderer may have entered or departed from. In this connection the door in the rear of the home on the ground floor was examined with reference to the possibility that the assailant escaped in that direction, instead of by the front door, which was found ajar by Mr. Page, the father, when he returned home last Thursday and found his daughter dead.

Mr. Parker then questioned Edward Page, the father, Harold, the son, and Amy Roberts, the servant. Each one of them told again of their movements on the day of the tragedy. Mr. Page, the senior, was examined particularly as to the discovery of the body and his subsequent conversations with persons in the house and in the roadway. Mr. Parker and his party returned to Boston about 4 o'clock. Before boarding the train Mr. Parker said:

"I have visited the scene of the crime in connection with my duties as attorney general. I have examined the premises and talked with the members of the Page family. I do not care to discuss my opinions."

One result of the consideration of the rear door as a means of exit was apparent soon after the departure of the visitors. Local constables and other men, with rakes, scraped over every portion of land in the immediate rear of the dwelling, and on either side of the brook which flows through the fields just back of the Page barn. The brook, itself, was carefully raked over. All this was for the purpose of trying to find the knife with which Miss Page was stabbed.

Payne Far From Being Well

Washington, April 7.—Postmaster General Payne left here last night for a period of recuperation at Old Point Comfort, Va. Though considerably better than he has been since his illness first confined him to his bed, he is far from being well.

Prosperous Gold Miners

Seattle, April 5.—Advices from Nome say that the spring clean-up of gold on the Nome peninsula will be greatly in excess of any previous season. Conservative estimates place the clean-up at $1,250,000.

Dr Eastman Held

Biddeford, Me., April 8.—Dr. Charles A. Eastman, charged with causing the death of Miss Edith S. McIntyre, was arraigned here and held for further hearing next Wednesday. Albert McIntyre pleaded not guilty to a similar charge, waived examination and was held for the supreme court.

CAN'T DENY LAW

Supreme Court's Notice to Great Coal Corporations

MUST SHOW CONTRACTS

They Were Held to Be "Private" and Are Expected to Show How Price of Coal Is Regulated—Ruling of Great Importance

Washington, April 5.—The supreme court of the United States made a highly significant decision, in the opinion of conservative lawyers here, in what is popularly known as the case of William R. Hearst against the coal-carrying roads. "It is time," remarked a thoughtful observer, "that the great corporations realized that they cannot defy the law at will. If you commit an offence, you do not say to the officer who comes to make the arrest that your name was changed to John Smith yesterday, and that it was another fellow who is responsible, bearing the name which you dropped.

"But the great corporations seem to think that they can beat the law by not wholly dissimilar methods. In this particular case, the coal-carrying railroads realized that they could not go into a joint traffic association to fix the freights and the selling price of coal, but they thought that they could evade the law by forming a little corporation, which could prolong the work of marketing coal. Its proceeds would be divided among the railroads, according to a private contract, showing what each road should have and so they would be accomplishing just what an act of congress attempted to prohibit.

"Hearst saw his opportunity, and brought proceedings against them before the interstate commerce commission, claiming that these roads were in a combination contrary to law, and were using these contracts as a device to conceal their real operations. The contract with the Temple Iron company was the one especially mentioned. Hearst's attorneys called on the coal company to produce these contracts, to which its attorneys replied that it was none of his business, and none of the commission's business. This was an arrangement wholly within Pennsylvania, they said, since it related to coal only while it remained in the state.

"The interstate commerce commission said they must have the contracts to judge whether they interfered with interstate commerce or not. The reply of the corporations was that the contracts would not be produced, and thereupon the commission applied to the attorney general under the law to go into the circuit court of the United States to get an order compelling the production. The circuit court in New York decided that the corporation need not do so, and an appeal was taken to the supreme court, which has decided that these contracts are relevant testimony and must be produced. Justice Brewer dissented from this opinion."

It is assumed that a good deal of importance attaches to these contracts, or the railroads would not have objected so strenuously to their presentation. Coming at this time, with all the political complications involved, it is regarded by Republicans as unfortunate that five railroads ever gave Hearst this opportunity to make political capital for himself as an anti-trust champion.

Selfish Motives of Boomers

Indianapolis, April 7.—Friends of Senator Fairbanks have received word from him to the effect that the effort now making in different parts of the state to have the state convention instruct for him must be stopped. Aspirants for the senatorship which would become vacant in the event of Fairbanks' election to the vice presidency, have been back of the scheme to instruct.

$100,000 Fire In Paper Mill

Walpole, Mass., April 6.—Much valuable machinery was ruined in a fire which destroyed the mill of the Hollingsworth & Vose company here. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire started from some unknown cause in the engine room. About 100 hands are thrown out of employment.

Hanged Herself In Barn

Putnam, Conn., April 7.—When Edward J. Cutler drove into his barn at the rear of his home last evening he found the body of his wife hanging from a beam there. Mrs. Cutler had used pieces of a sheet in hanging herself. She was 32 years old and had been in poor health for years.

Strike Will Involve 25,000

New York, April 8.—It is announced that 25,000 garment workers will strike on May 1 in protest against the "open shop" proposition, which the employers will enforce. The "open shop" plan has been adopted by the employers in the garment trade throughout the United States.

Bowne Verdict Kept Secret

New York, April 8.—About midnight the committee that has been trying Professor Bowne for heresy concluded its labors. The members of the committee admit that a verdict has been reached, but refuse to say whether it is for or against Bowne.

Life Sentence For Mrs Botkin

San Francisco, Apr. 8.—The jury in the Botkin case late last night returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life.

America's Oldest Masonic Lodge

Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.—St. John's lodge of Masons of this city last night held its 200th communication. This is believed to be a record unequalled by any other fraternal organization in America. St. John's lodge was chartered in 1737 and has maintained an uninterrupted existence ever since.

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Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

CURTAILMENT SPREADS

Thirteen Thousand Operatives Idle at Fall River

Fall River, Mass., April 8.—Thirty-two cotton mills, owned by 15 corporations, are shut down for the remainder of the week. These mills will be operated four days each for some time. Added to the number of mills curtailing are three belonging to the Bourne company, which have been closed nearly a month. Four other factories of the Parker and Hargreaves companies will close tonight and go on a five-day-a-week basis.

Up to yesterday afternoon 18 corporations had joined the curtailment movement, representing upwards of 1,600,000 spindles and affecting 13,000 operatives. There are about 2,500,000 spindles in the cloth mills, so that more than half will run on short time. It is understood that other mills will begin to decrease the output next week, contract work preventing their stopping today or tomorrow.

Over $450,000 Liabilities

Boston, April 7.—Referee Olmstead gave a first hearing in the bankruptcy court on the bankruptcy of Richard C. Sibley, manager of the West India company. Sibley placed his liabilities at $451,536, with no assets. Most of the liability was based on endorsements made on the notes of the Bay State Distillery company, which failed. The case was continued for four weeks.

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214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE.

I have removed my BOOTS AND SHOES DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Pinewall street. B. W. PEARCE.

STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY.

Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in these Waters—Packets and Early Steamboats—Sailing of Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Recollections—The March of Events.

(From Providence Bulletin, April 25, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

RECENT STEAMBOAT HISTORY.

In 1862, there were changes in the Commercial Company, by which Mr. Edward P. Taft became President. Mr. Buffum resigned the management, and Mr. I. H. Southwick became Agent and Treasurer. Meantime Mr. Wm. P. Williams, who had been for some time in South America, returned to New York and began to build several steamers. There was a good deal of desire to know what he meant to do with them; but he did not tell and so nobody knew. At this time people in Providence were beginning to want another steamship line to New York, and some steps were taken toward the formation of a company to build boats. This embryo company heard of Mr. Williams' partly-finished boats, and a delegation went to New York to talk with him about them. They learned that Mr. Williams's boats were being built to run to Providence. The result was that the capitalists interested with Mr. Williams and the Providence men who wanted a new line of boats joined forces and formed the Neptune Steamship Company. The charter was granted to William Sprague, L. B. Freize, Henry Lippitt, Henry Howard, J. A. Gardner, Jonathan Chase, William P. Williams, Nath. B. Palmer, George H. Howland, E. C. Williams and Frank Wright. Geo. S. Howard was President. The line had plenty of capital, and in its management all the ability necessary for success. Before the line was fairly organized, the Warrior, a sidewheel steamer of 1500 tons, owned by Mr. Williams and commanded by Capt. Jesse Mott, was put upon the route. The Triton, Capt. Young, also made a few trips.

The Neptune line, proper, began operating in August, 1864. The Electra and Galatea were the first boats. They landed at Fox Point wharf, which had been repaired for their use. The other boats were completed as fast as possible and put upon the line, which then consisted of the Electra, Galatea, Oceanus, Metis, Thetis and Doris, and Nereus, Glaucus, and Neptune. The first three were passenger and freight boats; the next three exclusively freight boats, and the last three freight boats intended to run between Boston and New York direct. About this time, the services of Mr. E. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. B. Gardner and Mr. Z. Williams—gentlemen who need no introduction in Providence—were secured; new wharf buildings were erected and business was soon in full blast.

Late in 1864, the Commercial line, finding a powerful opposition springing up, sold their boats to the Neptune line. During 1865, the Neptune line did a great business. Freight accumulated faster than it could be removed. One Monday morning, there were five steamships at the dock to be unloaded; and about this time, the Worcester Railroad Company gave the Steamship Company notice to send them no more freight for ten days. The freight bills of the boats of the outside line were sometimes $2500 a trip, while $1,500 or $1800, was frequently taken by the Providence boats. The treasurer announced that he should pay 20 per cent. dividend, and things seemed to be going on swimmingly.

TWO CORPORATIONS WITH ONE THOUGHT.

A gigantic scheme was now matured. The Neptune line and the Stonington line conceived the same project, but each was unwilling to mention it to the other. It was substantially that the Neptune and Stonington lines consolidate, drive off the Fall River line by competition, and then control all the business east of Norwich. In the emergency, Mr. Samuel Walsh was called into the counsels of one or both lines, and there is good reasons for supposing that he was paid $50,000 to bring about a consolidation which each party thereto ardently desired. At any rate, in 1866 the consolidation was effected and the new line was called the Merchants Steamship Company. It added to the dozen boats previously owned by the Neptune Company, the Commonwealth, Commodore and Plymouth Rock, boats of the Stonington Company.

The capital stock was $2,000,000 and sold at a $175 a share. There were rumors of opposition lines to be started, and the Company resolved upon a bold stroke. They would build a pair of boats so splendid that no opposition could hope to complete with them, and thus a pre-eminence would be secured. In order to build two such boats more capital would be required, and the Company resolved to issue $2,000,000 more of stock. Here dissensions arose. Two millions of stock would not sell at $175, while to sell it for less would depreciate the value of stock on hand.

The upshot of the matter was that the Company decided not to sell any stock just then, but to try and build the new boats out of the earnings of the old ones. Capt. Jedediah Williams was employed to built the Pilgrim and Puritan, or, as they were afterwards called, the Bristol and Providence. These boats were built in the most costly and elegant manner, and naturally absorbed money with frightful rapidity.

Presently the Company sustained a heavy loss in the burning of the Commonwealth at her wharf in Groton. She was not insured, and was not only a total loss, but gave rise to serious embarrassments in the Company's business. The docks at Groton being burned up by the fire which destroyed the Commonwealth, it was thought best to remove the termini of lines to Stonington. Scarcely was this done, when the Commodore went ashore and was also a total loss. The Company would now have been glad to put their additional stock on the market at almost any price, but it was too late. Nobody wanted it.

Then came another disaster. The Plymouth Rock went ashore at Saybrook and was seriously damaged. The line between Stonington and New York was suspended; the Bristol and Providence, on which $1,350,000 had been spent, were sold for $450,000; the Merchants Steamship Company went all to pieces, and the stockholders got three cents on a dollar.

From the ruins of the Merchants Company sprang up three new lines. The Nereus, Glaucus and Neptune were purchased and run by the Metropolitan Steamship Company; the Bristol and Providence were purchased by the Narragansett Steamship Company; and the Neptune boats fell into the hands of the Providence and New York Steamship Company.

With the Metropolitan line we have nothing to do. The Narragansett Steamship Company, formed of Boston, New York and Providence men, and run them one or two seasons in Bristol. They were the finest boats in the world. They had been built by the day, and were in every particular as good as money could make them. They cost $2,200,000. After the Bristol and Providence had been running to Bristol awhile, some of the New York stockholders thought the boats were not making money enough; and, to secure a controlling interest of the stock in New York, most of the stock owned in Providence was bought up, and the New York folks ran the boats in their own way. The next thing known was that Fisk and Gould had bought the Bristol and Providence, and they were put on the Fall River line to run in connection with the Old Colony Company.

THE SPRAGUE STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Providence and New York Steamship Company was a Sprague institution. The boats were bought by Amasa Sprague in the fall of 1866, and were managed by Geo. E. Nightingale, T. D. Bowen, Cyrus Taft, and Samuel Foster as trustees until a charter could be obtained. In June, 1867, the company was reorganized with I. H. Southwick as President and Z. Williams as Treasurer. The line ran along in pretty good condition that year. The Spragues had almost freight enough to load the boats, and it was not very important whether anybody else shipped goods by the line or not. In May, 1868, the Oceanus was burned at her dock in New York, and the Metis was equipped for a passenger boat to take the place of the Oceanus. In 1878, Benjamin Buffum was chosen president of the line and continued in that office until 1871, when Gov. Sprague was elected president.

The line was then prosperous and steps were taken to put on the route a splendid pair of passenger boats, rivalling the Bristol and Providence for beauty and speed. Plans for these boats were prepared and the contracts were within a week or two of being signed, when, August 30, 1872, the Metis was run into by a schooner off Watch Hill and sunk. This tragedy is of too recent occurrence to need description. The living who were aroused from sleep on that cold, rainy morning to find the ship sinking and the night as black as ink, who saw the boats rendered useless, and who clung to the rocking hurricane deck, until it dashed into the breakers on Watch Hill beach, have the scene often enough before them, and all are familiar with the story.

The loss of the Metis put a summary stop to the new steamship project. Two years afterward, the Sprague failure occurred. In the fall of that year, 1874, Capt. D. S. Babcock, president of the Stonington Steamship Company, was chosen president of the Providence and New York Steamship Company, and this event paved the way, the next spring, for a consolidation of the two lines under the name of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, as it is today.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Traveler and the Native.

The traveller stepped out of the car to stretch his legs a bit while the trainmen were doctoring a hot box.

"What town is this?" he said to the solitary native on the station platform.

"Name's on the sign up there," replied the native.

"O, yes—Drearyhurst. How far is it to Chicago?"

"You'll find that on the sign too."

"So it is—14 miles. Much business done here?"

"Not much. Keeps us pretty busy though minding it."

"Had a great deal of rain in this section?"

"Well we hain't growed webs on our feet yet."

"Any newspaper published in the town?"

"No, sir. Nothin, but the Drearyhurst Democrat."

"Much building going on here?"

"Some. Abe Syfret put up a chicken house last fall."

"You don't have much business to do yourself, do you?"

"Yes, sir. They keep me down here at the depot to answer fool questions."

"So I perceive. Well, my friend, you're rather too many for me. Do you ever take a drink?"

"Sometimes."

"Then suppose you go to the pump there and help yourself. I see the train is moving off. Good-by."

He Liked Pork.

A prominent educator in Philadelphia tells the following story on himself: In his early teaching days he had a position in a country schoolhouse in New England. The people in the neighborhood worked out their taxes by giving him board, and when there was no vacancy in the farm houses he took a small room, while the neighbors supplied him with food. One day a young boy came running breathlessly toward him. "Say, teacher," he gasped, "my pa wants to know if you like pork?" "Indeed, I do like pork," the teacher replied, concluding that the very stingy father of this boy had determined to donate some pork to him. "You tell your father if there is anything in this world that I do like, it is pork." Some time transpired, and there was no pork forthcoming. One day he met the boy alone in the school yard. "Look here, John," he said, "how about that pork?" "Oh," replied the boy, "the pig got well."

"What a lovely prospect!—A whole bank of violets!"

"Oh, yes;—an' they'll fetch $2 a peck!"

"And the river sings so sweetly!"

"You bet;—an' turns six mill-wheels!

"And so many mocking birds!"

"That's what. Just trapped sixteen—an' ever' one a-goin' fer a song!"

"My friend you don't seem to take a romantic view of the situation?"

"Well," was the drawling rejoinder, "I takes all I kin git!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"It's easy enough to pick out the bankrupt," said the unsophisticated reporter at the creditors' meeting.

"Yes?" replied the other.

"Yes. See how shabby and careworn he looks."

"That's the principal creditor. The bankrupt is the man with the fur overcoat and diamonds."—Philadelphia Press.

"But how did a glass flask save your life?" they asked.

"Why the stuff it contained was strong enough to dissolve the ballet while it was passing through," replied the veteran.—Chicago Post.

Patience—I always think of all the mean things I have said during the day before I fall asleep at night.

Patrice—Gracious! Do you stay awake as long as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

The Indian Question.

A stalwart collection of Sioux,
Being hungry and b'ar'ing the blous,
To Washington went,
Where a few days they spent
In talking and scaring the blous.

Said they, "You will kindly excuse us,
But in case of expressing our views,
That we're hungry out there—
If you've rations to spare,
Do not fear that we'll proudly refuse us.

They rode through our fair avenoux,
Took a trip to our finest of zoux,
Where the monkeys at play,
On a bright spring time day,
Make us laugh, even when we don't chioux.

Then we said, "Save your pennies, oh, Sioux,
And beware of bad money and bloux,"
They grunted, "That's nice—
We have heap good advice,
But we're still short of blankets and shioux."

—Washington Star.

Rules for Longevity.

An English medical journal recently made a collection of recipes for the preservation of life. Of these it says: "They are curiously diverse in details, though in essentials they are alike." Abraham Lincoln's maxims were: "Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; think of your wife; be courteous to your creditors; keep your digestion good; steer clear of biliousness; exercise; go slow and easy; maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good life."

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson said: "The would-be centenarian should never smoke or drink—especially the latter, and he should eat very little meat. He should keep early hours and work as little as possible by artificial light. Moreover he should not make haste to be rich, and he should avoid worry and consuming ambition."

Moltke, when asked in his ninetieth year how he maintained his health and activity, answered: "By great moderation in all things and by regular outdoor exercise."

Crispi said that "regularity and abstinence are the secrets of life."

Sidney Cooper also believed in regularity.

Legouve attributed his long life to regular exercise.

Neal Dow of Maine laid stress on the careful avoidance of fretting, of disturbance of the digestive organs and of exposure to sudden or protracted cold with insufficient protection against its influence.

Cornaro's rule was extreme temperance in eating and moderation in drinking; he took anything that agreed with him and nothing that did not.

Chevreul was sparing in food, and, like Cornaro, cultivated cheerfulness.

The late Sir Isaac Holden believed that he owned his great length of years to his habit of living mainly on fruit and avoiding all starchy foods, including bread.

Jowett told Dr. G. N. Pope, the well-known Tamil scholar, that "to have a great work in progress is the way to live long."

According to Sir James Sawyer, the secret of longevity consists in "paying attention to a number of small details."

Use of Celluloid.

"It is quite erroneous," said a manufacturer, to regard celluloid as in itself an explosive. Under no conditions will it explode. You may stamp on it, jump on it, do what you like with it, except hold it in the gas or fire.

"You may leave your celluloid-handled knife on the top of a hot stove, and though in time it may begin to emit fumes it will not flare.

"A woman's celluloid haircomb is as safe as her dress. Thousands of women use these combs, and there have been very few accidents."

Here, however, are a few celluloid "Don'ts" which are worthy of attention.

Don't place hot curling-tongs near your celluloid haircomb.

Don't drop a match on the celluloid back of a hairbrush or handglass after you have lighted the gas in your dressing-room.

Don't use the celluloid handle of your paper knife to press down the tobacco in your lighted pipe.

Don't hang a celluloid bead curtain where there is an unprotected light.

Don't keep loose vestas in the same pocket as a celluloid cardcase or diary.—London Express.

Race Prejudice.

The Japanese soldier was faint with loss of blood and abstinence from rice.

The Red Cross nurse held a bottle to his lips.

"What is it?" feebly asked the soldier.

"Whisky," replied the nurse.

Resolutely he turned his lips away from the tempting bottle.

"No," he murmured, "I don't like the last three letters of the word. They are undoubtedly Russian."

Seeing that he was determined, the nurse gave him a large swig of brandy out of the same bottle, and he was soon himself again.—Baltimore American.

Progress.

"Do you think Miss Roxy cares anything for you?"

"Well, I think she's beginning to care a little."

"What makes you think that?"

"Why, the last time I called she only yawned twice and two weeks ago I counted five yawns in one evening."—Chicago Post.

A Beginning.

"Oh no; of course, I don't care for bicycling now. I'm going in for golf."

"Indeed? Have you got an outfit?"

"Part of it. I've got the golf stockings I used to wear when I rode the wheel."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. McCall—How do you like your new girl?

Mrs. Hiram Offen—How did you know I had a new one?

Mrs. McCall—Why, it's over a week since I saw you last.—Philadelphia Press.

Lady—I think you are the worst-looking tramp I have ever seen.

Tramp—Ma'am, it's only in the presence of such uncommon beauty that I look so bad!—Scraps.

As a matter of course, the drum major belongs to the band, but he gives one the impression that the band belongs to him.

Occasionally a girl goes abroad to develop her voice, but the majority stay home and get married.

For Untrained Nurses.

In these days of trained nurses less attention is paid to the training of the daughter of the household in the care of the sick than in old-fashioned times, when trained nurses were unknown and hired nurses never resorted to except in extreme cases. Yet every woman ought to have at least some knowledge of sick-room lore to enable her to meet emergencies when a trained nurse cannot be found, and those who understand little about nursing the sick should attend lectures on the subject whenever possible.

Cleanliness and method are, of course, the first essentials of nursing. The room must be systematically cared for, yet in such a manner as not to disturb the patient. Complete ventilation is a necessity. In winter an open fire should, if possible, be kept burning in the sick room, as this is the most wholesome way of heating a room and also ventilating it thoroughly. The sick room should be kept at an even temperature. Sixty-five or seventy degrees is the correct one in most cases; but the physician should be consulted in this matter, as in some forms of disease a higher and in others a lower temperature is required.

Towels and bed linen to be used by the sick should in winter be warmed and aired thoroughly after they are taken out of the linen closet.

In cases of infectious disease it is important to have a disinfecting fluid to use in cleaning china, clothing, bedding and other articles for the sick room. All articles to be laundered should be wrung out in this fluid and then flung out the window before being carried through the house. Nothing used in the room should be hung out of doors on a clothesline unless it has first been disinfected. If everything is disinfected before it is taken from the room the contagion can be kept from the rest of the house. A sheet wrung out in a weak solution of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant and hung just outside the door of the room will do much to prevent the escape of infected dust. A cap that completely covers the hair should be worn by the woman who cares for a person with a contagious disease, and her gowns should be of light material and simply made, so that they can be easily disinfected, and put through the washtub once or twice a week.—New York Tribune.

The Mule and the Hurricane.

"Queer things happen in Georgia," said the man. "I remember a hurricane that blowed a frisky mule I had clean over the roof o' my house; but the funny part of it was, the mule did more damage than the hurricane!"

"How did that happen?"

"So mad he upset the chimney an' kicked the roof off?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Full Knowledge.

Mrs. Gayman—The man who moved in next door recently seems to know you pretty well.

Mr. Gayman—Knows who I am, does he?

Mrs. Gayman—More than that. He says he knows what you are.—Philadelphia Press.

The Usual Way.

Hicks—Why, he used to be a great friend of yours.

Wicks—Yes.

Hicks—How did you come to lose him?

Wicks—By giving him some friendly advice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Can't Tell the Difference.

There are people in the world who fail to discover the difference between having strong convictions and being plain obstinate.

An Inference.

"She is extremely intellectual!"

"Great Scott! Is she as thin as all that?"—Woman's Home Companion.

A Conscientious Man

A conscientious man is a man who enjoys not doing what he enjoys doing.—Puck.

The Japanese and Russian armies were facing each other for the first time. With daybreak would come a decisive battle. The stillness of the night was suddenly shattered by a most astounding series of crashes, explosions and rumblings from the Russian camp. The outburst threw consternation among the Japanese. The mikado's field commander leaped from his quarters.

"Colonel," he commanded his aide, "have a squad of the best scouts sent out at once to find out whence comes this portentous noise."

"Senator," said the interviewer, "it is rumored that you intend to retire from politics."

"Well, well," said the senator, "it's queer how rumors start. I suppose this one grew out of the fact that I attended church with my wife last Sunday."—Phila. Press.

He—Here's this invitation to the masquerade ball tomorrow night. I wonder what disguise I had better assume?

She—Why not just look pleasant?—Omaha World.

Mary (angrily)—I think you are the biggest fool in town, John.

John (mildly)—Well, Mary, mother used to tell me that when I was a boy, but I never thought she was right about it until I married you.

Her father—I understand the object of your visit, young man, and I want to ask you, can you support a family?

Mr. Poorman—Well—er—isn't that question—er—rather premature?—Philadelphia Press.

Proud Father—The man who marries my daughter, sir, wins a prize.

Guest—My word, that is a novel idea! Is it a money prize, or just a silver cup?—Boston Globe.

Stranger—Seems to me this crowded street is a queer place for a hospital.

Native—Well, I don't know. Two trolley lines meet here.—New York Weekly.

So few of us are rich enough to be financiers or kleptomanics that honesty still remains the best policy, generally speaking.—Puck.

A medical authority says that in railway collisions the passengers who are asleep escape the bad effect of shaking and concussion.

Precedent Didn't Work.

"You say you think Shakespeare is a foolish and trivial writer?"

"I do," answered Mr. Meekton, rather tremulously.

"But you used to be almost an idolatrous admirer of his works."

"Yes. But that was before Henrietta and I went to see 'The Taming of the Shrew.'"—Washington Star.

Tin Soldiers.

The products of Nuremberg are principally of metal—tin soldiers, swords, railway trains, fleets' models of machinery and other toys intended for boys—while Sonneberg uses almost exclusively wood, porcelain, glass and paper in the production of toys best suited to girls.

First Rabbit—Bunny heard that lots of rabbits have Easter eggs, so he determined to get one.

Second Rabbit—But those are candy rabbits!

First Rabbit—Well, he wouldn't let himself be outdone by any candy rabbit!—Puck.

Fall River Line.

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PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM

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For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express offices, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I. O. H. Tayloe, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and After October 1,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 8.05 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 4 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

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Stop at Conanicut Park Mondays only. Stop at Prudence Park Mondays and Saturdays only.

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Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

	Leave			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 15	*4 05	*7 25
Prov. ar	11 50	3 18	5 50	9 50
Boston, ar	1 18	4 30	7 00	11 00
New York ar	4 29	6 58	11 00	B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
	Leave			
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	a12 02	*6 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston		10 05	1 01	8 00
Providence		11 12	2 10	4 15
Newp't, arr	7 00	1 00	4 00	5 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

aWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.55 a. m.; Philadelphia, 5.15 a. m.; Baltimore, 5.45 a. m.; Washington, 6.45 a. m.

a Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Following the 12.02 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.35 p. m.; Philadelphia 8.55 p. m.; due at Wickford Junction 5.21 a. m.; Newport 7.00 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs, etc., apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through rail service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Jan. 31, 1904, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, week days, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 5.42, 8.54, 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, a8.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. HEADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.06 p.m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Taunton Division, 9.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 9.13 p. m., LOWELL, 8.13, 11.00 a. m. 3.06 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m., PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 1.28, p. m. For PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River.
bBradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sup't.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Dec. 14, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, b7.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, b10.45, p. m.

SATURDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, b9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, b9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

Do your Children ask QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

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It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste Children in proportion to age.

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THE CONSEQUENCE.

The doctor looked into the woman's brave eyes and slowly pronounced her sentence.

"The operation must take place within a few days or—"

"Or what?"

"It may be too late to operate at all."

"And—I will get through it safely?"

"I hope so."

"You are not sure. You think there is a risk?"

"There is always a risk in every operation," he answered evasively.

"Tell me the truth, doctor; I can bear it."

The old man looked into the desperate eyes and put his hand gently on the woman's shoulder.

"You are a brave woman. I will tell you the truth. This operation will be a very serious one—in fact, there is only a chance that you will survive it. But there is a chance, and for the sake of it you must not lose heart."

"Couldn't I wait till next month—just for a few weeks longer? It surely would not make any difference if it was postponed till then."

"My child," the doctor answered, "if we postponed it for a few weeks, for even one week, you will lose your one chance of recovery. Besides, you will suffer such agony that your life will be unbearable. Let me advise you, and make up your mind to go through it immediately."

"Immediately?"

"Within the next few days. You must go into the hospital tomorrow to be prepared for it."

Then he explained the arrangements he would make for her, and after listening in a dazed, half-stupid fashion, Elizabeth said "goodby" to him, and wearily went out in the cold and darkness of the December evening.

She drove along in a hansom with tears running down her white cheeks, and her heart rebelling at the cruel hand of Fate that had so unsparingly dealt her this blow. Had she deserved it? Was this trial sent to her because she had set one man upon a pedestal and worshipped him to the exclusion of the whole world? Or was it because she, like a fool, had thrust away with laughing eyes the happiness that had been held out to her, and the gods had guessed it was only a freak, and were punishing her because she insolently played with the best thing they had to give? Six months ago, when David Moore had started to tell her how dear she was to him, she had stopped him with a laugh, and had warned him that it would be wiser to wait till he returned from abroad before he decided that she was the "only woman in the world." She did not know why she had done it; why, when her heart was craving for his love, she had coquetted and warded him off. But right deep down she knew that it was for his own sake, to give him a fair chance of seeing other younger, more beautiful women, before she let him tell her that she was the best of all.

"I'll be back in six months, Elizabeth," he said, holding her hands tightly, and looking into the sweet gray eyes. "I'll come straight to you. You will listen to me then; you will then believe that I am in earnest." And so he left her.

And now the six months were at an end; for that morning a telegram had come telling her of his arrival in England, and to expect to see him tonight.

She had lived every hour of her life in those months for David; everything she did was for his sake—was to please him. And now, when the time had really come, and he would be with her in a few hours, she must gather up her strength and send him away without a word of love, without a sigh of regret.

It was because the pain had waged so fiercely through the night that she determined to go to a doctor to beg for something to give her relief, for the time at least. She had gone, and had had her sentence pronounced.

Although he had not actually said so, Elizabeth guessed that even if she did survive the operation she would always be a weak, delicate woman. And in her great love she decided to sacrifice even one hour of joy—she could never bear to be a drag on David, she must send him away again without explaining the reason.

When she arrived at the house where she lived in Kingston, she turned down the lamps under their red shades and told the maid to put more coal on the fire. She decided to postpone her preparations of her illness until after her visitor had gone. She would only have time now to prepare herself for the scene she must go through with him.

After she had some tea she went to her room. The frock she had chosen to wear was lying on the bed. It was a soft blue silk, and was very simply made. Quickly she put it back into the wardrobe and took down one that was just sufficiently old-fashioned to be dowdy.

"Molly said I look twenty in blue and thirty-five in black," she whispered, as she laid it on the bed.

Then she unfastened her hair. She remembered some one once saying, "To part the hair in the centre either makes a woman look much older or much younger than she actually is. I think, Elizabeth, that it makes you look much older." Taking up the comb, she carefully made a parting down the centre of her head and twisted her hair into a tight knob at the back.

The reflection that the mirror sent back to her made her shudder.

Then she put on the dowdy black frock. Ugh! she did look plain and old and commonplace. No man could make love to a woman who looked like that. And of all men, not David Moore for she knew so well that he liked a woman to be good to look at.

Having finished her strange toilette, she went down to her sitting-room, and waited. Fifteen minutes later her visitor came.

Elizabeth saw him start and the surprised look in his eyes as she held out her hand to him and asked coolly how he had enjoyed his trip.

"Are you ill, Elizabeth?" he said, quickly, without answering her, and looking anxiously at the face that had changed almost beyond recognition since he last saw it.

"No, no! Why should I be ill?"

"You look so white and—"

"Old," she finished. "Well, I am six months older you must remember since you went away, and I am not the type of woman who wears well."

"Is anything the matter? Are you in trouble?"

"What should there to trouble me? I never do anything but have a good time. I love excitement, and all that sort of thing."

The man looked as if he was not sure he had heard aright.

"No," Elizabeth continued. "I am not really different, but you have been accustomed to fresh young faces lately, and so poor mine seems old and withered in comparison. But please don't waste the time in discussing my appearance. Tell me how you enjoyed your visit."

"Fairly; but I was so anxious to get back to London to see you again that I did not think much about it. You know why I wished to be here by the fifteenth, Elizabeth?"

She looked as though she tried to remember.

"Darling," he went on, coming close to her, "you have not forgotten that you said you would listen to me when I returned. You know, without any words, that you are the dearest woman in the world to me, and that I wish you for my wife."

"Your wife!" she echoed, with a sneering laugh. "Thank you, no. I must decline the honor."

"Elizabeth!" and his face went white as he held her hands tightly, "what do you mean?"

"Just that," she said. "I decline the honor."

"Then," and he dropped her hands and turned away, "I had better go. I was a conceited fool. Forgive me. My love for you has carried me too far."

Even in the half-lit room, Elizabeth's face looked strangely white as she put her hand to her side and leaned back in the cushions.

But she laughed again.

"Ah, it does matter. You will forget it as readily as I will. And perhaps, after all, it was my own fault. But you must always allow for a woman's way, you know."

"No, I did not know," coldly.

"Why not? She may vary her frocks—why not her affections?"

"For heaven's sake, don't talk like that. You might be a heartless flirt by your tone."

"I hardly think I am that, for your sex does not interest me sufficiently. But I am a woman of the world, and not a silly, love-sick girl."

"I never imagined you so be a silly, love-sick girl, any more than I thought of you as a 'woman of the world,' as you put it. Perhaps it will amuse you to hear that I was foolish enough to think you were—well altogether different."

"Yes, it is rather absurd," she answered, driving her nails into her left hand as she stood up and held out her right one to him. "Goodby. There is no need to extend this interview. Besides, I am busy tonight. You will excuse me."

He took her hand and held it tightly as he looked into the tired gray eyes.

"Elizabeth, Elizabeth," he whispered, what does it all mean? Have you nothing kind to say to me?"

"Yes, forget me as soon as you can. And—you will lose your beauty sleep if you don't go quickly."

He dropped her hand and went out of the house.

Her acting had been a success, too much of a success, for not only had he gone away with the idea that she was indefferent to him, but she had forced him to despise her for her levity. Yet, after all, it was better thus; it would be less difficult for him to cast her out of his heart.

She certainly did look plain. Yet her appearance had not made any difference in him. Ah! that look of concern in his eyes when he asked her if she was ill. Why couldn't she have told him? It would have been so sweet to have had his loving sympathy!

And if her operation was to be as serious, and the result as fatal, as she feared, was there not some way in which she might, before it was too late, wipe out the false impression she had made tonight? She could not bear the thought that he would think bitterly of her—afterward. Surely it would be some comfort to him to know the truth then. Yes, he must be told. She would write a letter and confess all. If she lived, it must be destroyed; if she died, it must be delivered.

"I have sent you away from me," she wrote, "and am now breaking my heart because I will never look into your face again. David, tonight I acted a part to you. I forced myself to be cold and false. I made myself a fright to prevent you telling me of your love. I knew that if you did so I would not have the strength to resist you. I did not want you to guess that I cared. I wanted you to think me a heartless flirt—to despise me—anything, rather than you should regret or have a heartache.

"Today my doctor told me that I must go under the knife within the next few days. He said that there was a slight chance, but in my heart I know that, if I do live, I will be a weak, sickly woman. But I don't believe there is a chance, so I want to tell you how dear you are to me before it is too late. I love you as only a woman can love the man who represents everything that is good and strong and true to her. For nearly two years I have waited to hear you say what you said tonight. Six months ago I prevented you because I was not quite sure; I thought it would be wiser for you to wait until you returned. I could not realize that the glory of your love should be showered on me. I thought it fair for you to see other women before you offered your life to me.

"David, I want you to understand how desperately hard it was to refuse to listen to you tonight. It was the greatest sacrifice I have ever made in my life, and I prayed for strength to do it. My whole being revolted at the part I set myself to play, although I felt it was best for you—now and afterward. Can you forgive me, David?"

She then rang for her maid, and, after explaining about what was to happen her, she gave her the letter and said what she wished her to do with it.

No surgeon can ever be quite certain to what length a disease has spread until he starts to use the knife, and oftentimes he finds if more or less serious than he anticipated.

So it was when Dr. Sanders commenced to operate on Elizabeth Trent he was agreeably surprised to find that, instead of her case being most complicated, it was merely an ordinary one.

"She will be all right now, nurse," the great surgeon said after the operation. "Fortunately, it has not been so serious as we feared. It is a decidedly interesting case, and she will pull through splendidly with careful nursing."

It was two weeks later when Elizabeth asked her maid if she had destroyed the letter she had given to her on the eve of the operation.

"Destroy it, Miss Elizabeth?" the woman answered. "I thought you said to post it if you lived."

"Oh, Harmon! You surely have not sent that letter?"

"Yes, Miss Elizabeth, I have. I thought you wanted me to destroy it if anything happened to you, and to post it if you got safely through the operation. I waited until last night to make sure that you did not have a relapse, then I thought it was time."

Before Elizabeth could answer, a nurse came in with a florist's box in her hand and a bright smile on her face.

"This is for you, Miss Trent," she said. "Shall I unfasten it?"

Elizabeth cried out in joyous surprise at the wealth of beautiful flowers with which the box was filled. But her eyes went beyond them to a letter that lay partly hidden in their leaves.

"It is from David," she whispered softly, as she gazed at the dear, familiar handwriting. As she opened it with quick, trembling fingers, the nurse and Harmon quietly went out of the room.

"My darling," Elizabeth read, "I have just received your letter. Only half an hour before, I met Mansfield, and he told me of your illness. I thought he must be mistaken, but he said his wife had been to see you at the hospital yesterday. My first impulse was to go and beg them to let me see you, but I remembered that you would not care to have me. Feeling deadly miserable, I went back to my rooms, and there found your letter waiting for me. Oh, Elizabeth! It seems too wonderful to be true—that you should love me like that. Why, dear, you were never more lovable to my eyes than you were that night. You looked ill and tired, and I longed to have the right to take care of you and shield you from all annoyances. When I remember the hard things I said I feel that it will take all my life to endeavor to wipe them out. Elizabeth, almost as soon as you read this I will be with you. And then—my atonement will commence."
—Alice Mack, in Black and White.

Free Drug Samples.

It occasionally happens that venders of patent and proprietary medicines throw about the streets small samples of their drugs. It is alleged that these drugs are sometimes poisonous, several specimens containing cocaine.

If this be true it ought to be stopped. It is certainly a criminal performance. Pills or powders, local application of internal drugs, should never be distributed gratis. If the people want such things they should buy them at the drug store. It ought to be regarded as a crime when any man attempts to throw free samples of any drug about the streets, or to leave them in the doorways. Children are liable to get hold of them and take a dangerous dose.

This is a good scheme for the boards of health to take up. No drug sample of any sort should be distributed in this manner. Drugs should be sold at the drug store. To attempt to furnish drugs to the people through any other agency is sure to breed mischief. There should be no hesitancy nor circumlocution in handling a subject like this. Any one guilty of such an attempt should be promptly arrested and the full measure of the law meted out to him.—March Medical Talk.

They Left.

"It does me good to see a 'smarty' get the worst of it," said the communicative tram-conductor to a passenger. "There were two of them on my car yesterday, and their game was to scare people into thinking that they were just recovering from small-pox. They talked loudly about it for the benefit of the other passengers, and the more nervous ones, especially the women, began to grow apprehensive.

"'Yes,' said one, 'my case was a pretty bad one, the doctors said.'

"'So was mine,' replied the other fellow. 'It seems good to get out of the hospital, doesn't it?'

"'That's what it does,' said the first one.

"Sitting next to them was a man who had been taking it all in. At this point he leaned over and said:

"'I say, when did you fellows get out?'

"'Only yesterday,' loudly remarked one of them.

"'Is that so,' exclaimed the man. 'So did I. What ward were you in?'

"Well, those fellows jumped off the car as though it had been struck by lightning, and you couldn't see their heels for dust."

Proper Eating of Milk.

The proper eating of milk is little understood. Thousands of people drink a glass of milk without removing the receptacle from their lips. No sooner does this mass of milk reach the stomach than the gastric juices curdle it and form masses of hard, tough and impenetrable curd. If the digestion is sufficiently vigorous, it may be taken care of, but few have such a digestion. If the milk were taken slowly, at the same time a piece of bread being eaten, it would be finely divided, the curd would be broken up, and the processes of digestion would proceed readily.

Hence it becomes an evident rule that milk should never be drunk rapidly in any considerable quantity. It should be slowly sipped or taken with a spoon, or in connection with bread or some dry cereal.—Healthy Home.

Couldn't Smell Anything.

Heinrich Conried was standing in the back of the Metropolitan Opera House a few nights ago, during the performance of a German opera. As he leaned on the rail behind the back row of seats, he heard the whispers of two men sitting almost in reach of his hand.

One of the them was apparently a native American; the other talked with a decided German dialect.

"The acoustics of this house," whispered the American, "are very bad."

The German was heard to sniff audibly once or twice.

"Vot makes you say dot?" he asked of his American companion; "I don't smell anyt'ing."—New York Times.

An Insinuation.

Wife (sarcastically)—Wat would you do if I were to stay out every night until after midnight?

Husband (calmly)—What would I do? Why, I'd stay at home.—Chicago News.

Hojax—I though you intended to marry Miss Coldcash?

Tomdix—I thought so too; but her family objected.

Hojax—What did Miss Coldcash say?

Tomdix—Oh, she's one of the family, you know.—Chicago News.

"Aren't you afraid that a great many people will criticise you for becoming rich?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "But the chances are that if I had stayed poor they wouldn't have noticed me even that much."—Washington Star.

"Did you feel very nervous when the time came for you to be married?"

"No, I didn't mind it a bit, but my! Wasn't I scared the first time I went out to order the meat and groceries for Harry and me!"—Chicago Record Herald.

"You say you have an infallible rule for distinguishing edible from poisonous mushrooms?"

"I have. I never touch any that don't come from the grocer's in cans."—Washington Star.

Woman's Dep't.

Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson on Taxation Without Representation.

Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson, prominent in club and literary work, recently gave her opinion on woman suffrage as follows: "No fair-minded American, however conservative, can deny the injustice of 'taxation without representation' without denying his own birthright. Either women are citizens or they are not. Any argument on the subject sinks to the level of mere casuistry based upon expediency. Logically there is no evading the question of right. If it is inexpedient to give women a vote, they should be relieved of all burdens and duties to the State.

"But can it be inexpedient to admit into a Nation's Councils the one-half of its people whose interests most closely depend upon the maintainance of law and order? And shall we say that women are unfit to vote, when we remember that among the most brilliant as well as the most prosperous and progressive reigns of history are found those of Queens?"

A Lesson.

A small boy came up the steps where the summer boarder was sitting on the piazza.

"Can you tell me if Mrs. Graham is at home?" he asked, cap in hand.

The lady looked up from her sewing and answered, "If you go around to the side door, I think you will find her."

The boy carried his basket away, but soon came back without it. "I am to wait here," he said "while she gets the eggs for me. My aunt likes to get them from her; she thinks they are better."

He sat down on the top step.

"So you live with your aunt?" the lady began, by the way of conversation.

"In the summer I do; but my home is in the city."

"And which do you like best?"

"Oh, I like to be with my aunt. She never is afraid, and never says 'Don't, to me."

The sewing stopped for a moment, and the boy went on.

"The other day I thought she would be afraid. I fell into the pond and was wet all over. Such a sight! And I tell you I was ready for a scolding; but she only laughed."

"Only laughed!" echoed the lady.

"Yes. She said the water was good for me."

"But not the wet clothes."

"No. My mother would have been afraid of an awful cold, but not my aunt. I never have a cold when I am here but I have one at home most all the time."

"But how did your aunt manage about the wet clothes?"

"I got dry ones, and she chased me 'round the yard, and I chased her, and we had a great time. My aunt is as good as a boy to play with."

"I should think so. But what does she do when you are doing something she does not like or approve of?"

"Why, she does or tells something else, and somehow I want to try that more. Don't you see?"

The lady nodded, but to herself she repeated, "The power of suggestion."

Mrs. Graham came with the basket of eggs, and the boy, making a bow, went away.

But the summer boarder, looking after him, said, "I have had a little lesson this morning."—M. P. Neall, Somerville, Mass.

Indians Preferred to Women.

It seems that a congress is soon to be called by the Rosebud agency in South Dakota, to arrange for concerted action to secure for all male Indians the right of suffrage. Ida Husted Harper in commenting upon this in the New York Sun says:

"There is just one little fragment of male bipeds in the United States that is not enfranchised and Congress has been saying to them for years: 'Come, wash off your paint and a few other things; exchange your blanket for a pair of trousers and we will make you at once a political sovereign.' But the noble redskin much prefers his tribal relations,' and refuses to be bought off. Now the proposition is to thrust the ballot upon him, tribe or no tribe. It seems such a terrible degradation for any of the male species to be disfranchised.

"But why this great anxiety to enfranchise the Indians? Why not wait till the majority of them demand it? Whenever a body of educated, law-abiding women ask for the suffrage they are invariably commanded to go away back and sit down and wait till the majority of the 15,000,000 adults of their sex join in the request. Where is the equity in requiring this in the case of women and forcing the ballot upon the male Indians when not even a minority want it? 'But,' we are told, 'the Indians will value the right after they have exercised it.' Is it not logical to think white women will do the same? Or is there some fine, noble sense of appreciation in an Indian man which is beyond the capacity of a white woman?

"In 1890 a woman suffrage amendment was submitted to the voters in South Dakota, and at the same time one to enfranchise the male Indians. Miss Anthony, Mrs. Chapman Catt, the Rev. Anna Shaw and other national women made a campaign in the interest of the first measure. The politicians took care of the latter. When the Republican State convention met in Mitchell these ladies with a number of prominent South Dakota women requested seats on the floor of the convention, but were refused. As soon as it opened a member stated that a delegation was waiting outside which would probably soon represent 5,000 votes. It was voted by acclamation to send a committee to bring them in. They soon returned accompanied by three or four big Indians in blankets and moccasins with their hair braided down their backs with cotton strings.

"Both amendments failed, that for woman suffrage receiving an affirmative vote of 35 per cent.; that for male Indian suffrage 45 per cent. While those women were going over the state making their plans, the Indians were holding one of the biggest and longest ghost dances on record, but of the two proposed classes of voters Dakota men preferred the latter, evidently thinking they would be more of a credit to the young and ambitious State."

Miss Rose Shay, the Cincinnati girl who manages her own opera company and sings the leading roles, spends all her leisure hours, which are many, in the study of history. History has been her great hobby since she was a child, and now every moment when not occupied with her duties as manager or prima donna finds her poring over her histories. She says: "I find it more fascinating than novels or fancy work or society—though I love my friends. I believe that any one who is unfamiliar with history is only half educated, and I believe that a thorough knowledge of history is a liberal education in itself."—Woman's Journal.

New Thing for Service Pensions.

Weary Willie—What's your idee on pensions?

Dusty Rhodes—Well, I think every man who hasn't worked for twenty years orter have one. — New York Sun.

Irate Female—Look here! Do you mean to tell me I have got such an ugly looking nose as that?

Photographer—But my apparatus cannot lie, madam.

Irate Female—Then, for goodness' sake, go and get one that can.

Avoid all drying inhalants and use that which cleanses and heals the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and cures Catarrh easily and pleasantly. Cold in the head vanishes quickly. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

It's a pity that a miser who has money to burn can't take it with him when he dies.

There are 100,227 professional beggars in Spain. Begging is recognized as a legitimate business.

Despepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

For Over Sixty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

An authority puts the total annual expense of printed forms of advertising at $600,000,000.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Make the best of the troubles you have and don't borrow more.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others, whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

A man never believes he is really prejudiced even when he admits it.

Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Price 50 cents a box.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
8-23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
To CALIFORNIA
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.
LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.
12-21 (C. N. S. 30-01-900.)

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904.

NOTES.

WELLS—James Wells, of So. Kingstown, R. I., married Ap. 22, 1731, Mary Barker, not Mary Barber.—C. E. R.

TORREY—Rev. Joseph Torrey, b. 1707, d. 1791, married Oct. 15, 1730, Elizabeth Wilson; married (2) Elizabeth Fisk. Children by first wife were:

1. Elizabeth, b. July. 19, 1731.
2. Joseph, b. Feb. 4, 1732-3.
3. Olive, b. Feb. 14, 1734-5 d. young.
4. Ann, b. May 30, 1738.

These are recorded in S. K. town records. His other children, not recorded there, were:

5. John.
6. Mary (by first wife.)
7. Abigail.
8. Sarah.
9. Lucy.

By first wife also he had Samuel Nelson Torrey, by second wife he had John Fisk Torrey, Olive, William, Abigail, Sarah. Two of these died young.—C. E. R.

HAMMOND GENEALOGY, Vol. II.—The volume of Hammond Genealogies from 1635 down to the present generation is now ready for delivery. The volume contains 881 pages exclusive of 41 full page illustrations. It is printed on fine laid paper, bound in Art Vellum Cloth, making a beautiful volume that once seen is appreciated.

There should be a copy in every family of descendants mentioned in the work.—F. S. Hammond.

Correction. PECKHAM.—The article in the MERCURY of Feb. 13, 1904, should read "My cousin Wm. Sweet Peckham my sole executor."—B. J. P.

WEST—In next week's issue of the MERCURY we shall print the first of a series of articles on "Matthew West, His Descendants and Relatives, with New Jersey Patents," by Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke, Westfield, N. J.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4751. BARKER—Who was Peleg Barker who died Mar. 21, 1794, and who was his first wife, who died Mar 31, 1758?—E. E. S.

4752. NEWPORT VITAL RECORDS.—Has any one a second hand copy of Arnold's Vital Records, Vol. IV, for sale?—A. B. W.

4753. SPENCER—Who were the ancestors of Amy Spencer, of Newport, R. I., who married Job Shearman, of Samson and Isabel (Tripp) Shearman, of Portsmouth? He died Nov. 16, 1747, aged 60.—H. L.

4754. FISH—Ruth Fish, daughter of David and Jemima, of Portsmouth, R. I., md. Dec. 12, 1781, Samuel Shearman, son of Job and Amy. Who were the ancestors of David and his wife Jemima?—H. L.

4755. BARBER—Smith Barber, "a lad of 12 years in 1772 walked from R. I. to Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y." Is he the Smith Barber mentioned in query 4727? He is said to have "m. a sister of Nathan Rogers". She was, in that case, a daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Barber) Rogers. Can some one give me her first name? Perhaps he had two wives, for he is said to have married Hannah Kenyon. Daniel and Delia Barber of Exeter, R. I., had a daughter Susan, b. March 30, 1764, md. Harper Rogers, Jr., son of Harper and Mercy (Barber) Rogers, brother and sister of the above Samuel and Lydia (Barber) Rogers. Can this be the Daniel mentioned in query, and the Susan who was sister of Smith, of query? The Smith Barber who came to New York State had a Cousin Edward Barber, b. Sept. 3, 1768, at Exeter, R. I., who was one of the early pastors of Baptist Church (1794-1834) of Greenwich; and Smith Barber was deacon. He must have gone back to R. I., for in Aug., 1784, in Hopkinton, he witnessed a deed of Samuel and Lydia Rogers. Lydia and Mercy Barber were daughters of Benjamin[3] (Moses[2]). Moses[2] had son Daniel[3]. Is he not the Daniel wanted?—J. F. S.

4756. GLADDING—Would like the ancestry of Hannah Gladding, wife of Col. Joseph Belcher, of Newport, R. I. She was married Feb. 14, 1751 and baptized at Trinity Church with her children Feb. 25, 1770.—L. B. C.

ANSWERS.

4615. HAMMOND—George[4] Hammond, son of Capt. George, b. Carver, Mass., May 4, 1768; m. Oct. 2, 1789, Lucy Southworth, of Plymouth, Mass., had a son Roland (or Rowland) b. in 1792, who m. about 1816, Lydia Crane, b. Aug. 24, 1795, dau. of Augustus and Joanna (Wing) Crane.

He removed to Hamilton, Canada, where he lived for some years. He is said to have removed to Gotham, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Their children were

1. Samuel, b. Jan. —, 1819, a shoe manufacturer in Marlboro, Mass., at one time later a shoe dealer in Boston; m. ——— in Marlboro, Mass., in 1846. His wife d. in Boston. He went to California after her death and d. at Feather River, Cal., Nov. —, 1869.
2. Henrietta, b. Nov. —, 1821, m. ——— Dickinson, res. Rochester, N. Y.
3. Nathaniel Walter, b. June —, 1822; m. Feb. 12, 1856, Fanny P. Hamilton, daughter of Peter Hunter Hamilton, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He served in Government office in Canada some years and d. at Sherman, Texas, April 17, 1881. His widow res Toronto, Ontario. They had no children.

Did George Hammond have a son Elisha who removed to Canada with his family, or rather d. at Lawrenceville, N. Y., while on his way to Canada, his wife and children going on to Canada where they settled? Elisha is is said to have lived in Conn., before the removal to Canada.

Amaziah[3] Hammond, of Rochester, Mass., b. about 1731; m. about 1756, Lydia Gardiner, of Nantucket. They had: 1. Gardiner, b. 1757; 2. Archelus, b. 1759, d. 1830; 3. Ruth, b. 1764.

Amaziah was the eldest son of Archelus[2] and Elizabeth (Weeks) Hammond, who had: 1. Amaziah; 2. Charles; 3. Judah, a noted Judge in New York.

Archelus was the eldest son of Seth[1] and Mary (Randall) Hammond, of Rochester, Mass., b. Sept. 15, 1709; m. Elizabeth Weeks Dec. 10, 1729.

Seth had children: 1. Jerush, b. May 2, 1708; 2. Archelus, b. Sept. 15, 1709; 3. Jedediah, b. Sept. 16, 1711; 4. Seth, b. about 1713; 5. Jonathan, b. about 1715, m. Sarah Jones of Plymouth and removed to New York; 6. Sylvanus, b. about 1720, m. Harriet Randall.

Seth was the second son of Samuel[1] and Mary (Hathaway) Hammond (Benjamin[1], William[1]). (See Hammond Genealogies 1902, Vol. I, p. 565.)

I find no record of a Jedediah b. in Rochester in 1703. There was a Jedediah[1], son of Samuel, b. Sept. 19, 1690, but this may be an error as I have the record of the birth of a daughter Jedediah b. Sept. 30, 1703. It is possible that these names are transposed.

In the Register of Deeds at Taunton I find some Hammond names at Rochester and Dartmouth that I cannot connect with the known families there, although the family given names are the same.—F. S. H.

4603. SHELDON—Austin's Gen. Dict. of R. I. page 176 gives Samuel Sheldon son of John & Herodias (Watson) Sheldon born 1714, Jan. 15.—A. A. W.

4581. SISSON—If C. S. G. will send me more data in regard to his query perhaps I can help him.—Arthur A. Wood, Slocum, R. I.

4727 BARBER—Moses and Susannah (Waite) Barber of Richmond, R. I., had a son Daniel, born 1715, April 22.—A. A. W.

4520. EASTON, MOORE—John Moore came from England with his wife Mercy Easton, according to family tradition. He bought land in Richmond, R. I. (then the town of Westerly) in 1704. It is said he and wife with an infant came over from Newport when they settled on the farm which is still in possession of descendants. This was probably son Robert, as births of three children are recorded at Westerly. A geneology of this family was printed in The Hope Valley Advertiser in, I think, 1897. No connection with the Easton family of Newport is known.—A. A. W.

4747. REYNOLDS—John Reynolds, of John (known as John the blind) md. Sarah Carpenter, both of North Kingstown, R. I., June 25, 1762. Their children were:

Hannah, b. July 11, 1763.
Dorcas, b. Mar. 15, ———.
Eldred, b. Ap. 2, 1765, d. Oct. 1, 1826.
Ruth, b. July 22, 1766.
Sarah, b. May 19, 1768.
Eldred (called Eldredge) md. Esther Carpenter of Sheffield, West Greenwich, April 26, 1792. Their children were John C., Henry R., Joseph L., Sheffield and Sarah.—J. J. R.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The inspector of nuisances reports that during the month of March 353 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises found clean, 134; stables found clean, 68; vaults found clean, 36; half full or less, 16; full or overflowing, 7; condemned vaults inspected, 48; throwing slops in yard, 1; defective plumbing, 3; drains stopped up and overflowing, 1; water in cellar, 1; vault open and contents exposed, 1; filth and rubbish in yard, 2; garbage in the street, 1; danger of falling blind, 1; inspections where contagious diseases were reported, 2; no cause for complaint, 2; one sample of water sent to the State board of health for analysis.

Dr. Parrish has returned from his vacation trip.

B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co.

ESTABLISHED 1805. WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STS., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LINENS.

On account of the war in the Orient, between Russia and Japan, the prices of linens are constantly advancing. This is due to the fact that Russia is the largest flax producing country in the world. In spite of the advance in the market we are selling our present stock of linens at the old prices, as we bought heavily before the advance. This gives you an excellent opportunity to make ample provisions for your present and future wants now at a substantial saving.

85c. Hemstitched Towels—While this lot lasts at only 29c

$1.35 H. S. Linen Pillows—Our regular $1.35 Hemstitched Linen Pillows, 22½x36; special at 1.19

$1.50 Bleached Damask—72 inches wide, Bleached Austrian double damask; extra fine quality, special at 1.19

35c. H. S. Tray Cloth—Extra fine quality Hemstitched Tray Cloths; new patterns; special 25c

"Old Beach" Pillow Linens, 36, 40, 45 and 54 inches wide At Special Prices.

Art Linens

Special showing of hemstitched and scalloped muslin Scarfs and Sh'ms from 50c. to $2.00 each

A great variety of hemstitched, scalloped and embroidered Doylies and Center Pieces for the Center Table. At Special Prices.

Chinese Grass Cloth Doylies

New shipment of Chinese Grass Cloth Doylies, Center Pieces, Table Covers and Scarfs of all kinds and sizes. These goods are exquisitely embroidered and scalloped.

Wash Goods

An exceptional showing of New Scotch Ginghams, new English and German Madras, new French Printed Organdies and Printed Taconat Muslin, new French Sateens.

B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.

NOTE THIS AD.

It May be to Your Advantage.

"We have customers who will purchase farms in Middletown and Portsmouth."

Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Telephone 954.

Election Supervisors.

The following have been appointed supervisors for the special election on Tuesday next.

First Ward—Republican, George H. Kirby, Benjamin Lawton, George S. Gilliam; Democrat, William J. Christmas, James B. Goldie, John F. Shea.

Second Ward—Republican, William A. Peckham, George L. Ferrin, James C. Kellar; Democrat, Isbon Congdon, Thomas C. Albro, Daniel J. Coffey.

Third Ward—Republican, Charles F. Harrington, Augustus B. Oakley, George H. Draper; Democrat, Max Muenchinger, Ferdinand Carr, James J. O'Hearne.

Fourth Ward—Republican, Charles H. Clarke, M. Alonzo Van Horne, F. H. G. Barlow; Democrat, James Murphy, Jeremiah A. Corcoran, Charles A. Wahlgren.

Fifth Ward—Republican, Francis G. Wilbur, Edward Wilson, William Booth; Democrat, Andrew J. Connell, Lawrence A. Martin, William Hogan.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC. CITY OF NEWPORT.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Newport, at a meeting holden Tuesday, March 21, 1904, passed the following resolution, viz.:

"RESOLVED, That the following proposition be submitted to the qualified Electors at the Ward Meetings next hereafter to be held in the City of Newport, namely:

Shall the City Council of the City of Newport be authorized to issue in addition to the One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Bonds authorized by vote of the Taxpayers on November 4, A. D. 1902, additional bonds of the City to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the proceeds of the sale of the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of such bonds to be used for the purpose.

1st. For purchasing land and erecting thereon a new High School building; and

2d. Towards the equipping and furnishing said High School, said bonds to be issued in such amounts and at such rate of interest and payable at such times and upon such conditions as said City Council shall prescribe;

"And further RESOLVED, that the City Clerk be and he hereby is ordered and directed to insert said proposition in his Warrant for calling said Ward Meetings and to provide official ballots upon which said Electors may vote upon said proposition."

AND WHEREAS, the Board of Aldermen of said City at a Meeting holden at the same time, passed a resolution as follows, viz.:

"RESOLVED, that Tuesday, the twelfth day of April, 1904, is hereby appointed the day and the voting places already established in the several wards for the places, when and where shall be submitted to the Electors of this City qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money, a proposition for the issue and sale of bonds contained in the resolution of the City Council passed at this meeting."

WHEREFORE, the Electors of this City qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money are hereby notified to assemble in their respective ward meetings on TUESDAY, April 12, 1904, at half past six o'clock in the morning at the following named places:

IN THE FIRST WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 2 Fire Station building, Bridge Street.

IN THE SECOND WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 4 Fire Station building, Equality Park Place.

IN THE THIRD WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 1 Fire Station building, Mill Street.

IN THE FOURTH WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 7 Fire Station building, Young Street.

IN THE FIFTH WARD, at the Engine Room in No. 6 Fire Station building, Thames Street.

And to give in their ballots upon the aforesaid proposition.

Said Ward Meetings according to law, will be kept open from half past six o'clock in the morning until half past six o'clock in the evening, and no longer.

WITNESS my hand this Fifth day of April, A. D. 1904.

DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

4-9

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, February 20, A. D. 1904.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 1802, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the second day of February, A. D. 1904, and returnable to the said Court August 2d, A. D. 1904, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1903, in favor of Jerome C. Borden, doing business under the trade name of Cook Borden & Company, of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, plaintiffs, and against William F. Wilbor and Frank G. Manchester, formerly of Wilbor and Manchester, both of Newport in said County, defendants, I have this day at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, William F. Wilbor and Frank G. Manchester, or either of them had on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 25 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded as follows:

1st Parcel—That parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the privileges and appurtenances thereof, in said Newport, bounded northerly, on a passageway leading down Sherman's wharf; easterly, on land formerly conveyed by Philip Simmons to George Burrough; southerly, on land formerly of Gould Marsh, deceased, and westerly on the harbor of Newport, said granted land being the same conveyed to Philip Simmons by Jos. T. Almy, and the said assessidence in Vol. 16 at page 67, of Land Evidence of Newport.

2d Parcel—That parcel of land bounded, measuring and described as follows: Easterly, on land formerly of George Burroughs, now of Harwood F. Read, seven (7) feet; westerly, the same width to the harbor line; southerly on a passageway, and northerly, on land of the said William F. Wilbor, or however otherwise bounded or described, as recorded in Vol. 6, page 653, of the Land Evidence of said Newport.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

4-9-4w

HOW TO OBTAIN

SUMMER BOARDERS

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash paid circulation is over 100,000 copies daily throughout every section of New York City (including Brooklyn), larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper's readers are among the wealthy, and well to-do, intelligent people—those who can afford and do take extended vacations in the country during the summer. It carries more resort advertising than any other morning newspaper, so the public naturally look to it for information as to where to go.

An advertisement in its columns is, therefore, exceedingly valuable and sure to produce results. This paper is

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Write the Classified Advertising Department for rate cards, sample copy and suggestions as to the best manner of running an advertisement. 4-9-4m

CECILIA,

By F. Marion Crawford.

A story worth reading, at a popular price.

$1.50 Cloth Edition for 50 cents.

A LIMITED NUMBER

—ALSO—

1904 WAR MAP.

—OF—

JAPAN, COREA and CHINA.

—AT—

CARR'S,

Daily News Building.

It's Come to Stay.

This bright, warm weather. Now you can begin your housecleaning in earnest. Parlor Suit a little shabby? Hardly worth cleaning and polishing. The young folks all say "A new one," of course—they never think of the expense; but just you be guided by their whims this once—the expense item we'll take care of for you.

Parlor Furniture

Doesn't cost much here, even if it is the best, and full of style. As an illustrator, here's a 3-piece Suit upholstered in a Dresden stripe that is a beauty. The frame is very highly polished with a beautifully grained mahogany back, delicately inlaid with English holly and pearl, as much style as you'd get for $100, and as good as gold, too.

$30.00.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

No. 1585.

REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, March 28, 1904.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$298,159 56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	144 80
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,750 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	101,800 71
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	17,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	4,508 94
Due from approved reserve agents	4,800 92
Checks and other cash items	913 78
Exchanges for clearing house	1,351 57
Notes of other National Banks	5,125 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	976 98
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie 13,598 65	
Legal-tender notes 762 00	14,360 65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000 00
Total	$551,529 77

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	17,827 40
National Bank notes	100,000 00
Due to other National Banks	275 75
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	10,612 71
Due to approved reserve agents	5,192 08
Dividends unpaid	10 00
Individual deposits subject to check	243,581 11
Demand certificates of deposit	479 84
Certified checks	648 19
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	25,000 00
Total	$551,529 77

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, 1904.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Edward S. Peckham, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

No. 1021.

REPORT

OF the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, March 28, 1904.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$274,580 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	125,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	60,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,500 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	13,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	352 85
Due from approved reserve agents	25,963 60
Checks and other cash items	442 66
Exchanges for clearing house	994 72
Notes of other National Banks	1,255 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	157 66
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie 1,000 00	
Legal-tender notes 16,000 00	17,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	6,000 00
Total	$512,127 99

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	25,229 60
National Bank notes outstanding	117,050 00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	744 58
Dividends unpaid	464 00
Individual deposits subject to check	188,180 36
Cashier's checks outstanding	471 95
United States Deposits	48,265 76
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	1,734 24
Total	$512,127 99

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Nath'l B. Swinburne, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L B. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, 1904.

JOHN C. BURKE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: John S. Langley, T. Mumford Seabury, I. Goodwin Hobbs, Directors.

No. 1492.

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business March 28, 1904.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	$305,111 56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	66 48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	110,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	51,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,800 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers	201 92
Due from approved reserve agents	65,035 83
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,841 72
Notes of other National Banks	2,400 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	715 18
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie 13,886 00	
Legal-tender notes 11,500 00	25,386 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,500 00
Total	$573,565 69

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	45,028 35
National Bank notes outstanding	107,250 00
Due to other National Banks	1,980 35
Dividends unpaid	350 50
Individual Deposits subject to check	243,113 66
Certified checks	1,702 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	40 85
Total	$573,565 69

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry Bull, Jr., President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY BULL, JR., President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, 1904.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: William E. Dennis, William Bailey, Albert K. Sherman, Directors.

YOU CONSULT SPECIALISTS IN OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS, WHY NOT WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

C. H. Wrightington,

41 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

OWNERS—Send details of your farm property.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Ellis McLeod, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

ROBERT McLEOD,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Andrew K. McMahon, of said Newport, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
4-9 Probate Clerk

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Marie Theresa Maurau Lawrence, by her attorney, William P. Sheffield, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament, with Codicil thereto, of

HENRY LAWRENCE,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
4-2 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Mary A. Crane, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

MARGARET SULLIVAN,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
4-2 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21, A. D. 1904.

HERBERT T. SHEFFIELD and others present to this Court their petition in writing, representing that

HARRIET N. BARKER,

the Widow of Robinson, a person of full age, has a legal settlement in said Middletown, that she is of unsound mind, incompetent to transact business and incapable to properly care for her person and discreetly manage her estate, and that she is likely to bring herself to want and render herself chargeable, and praying this Court to appoint Christopher F. Barker, or some other suitable person, Guardian of the person and estate of the said Harriet N. Barker.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of April next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21, A. D. 1904.

CHRISTOPHER F. BARKER presents to this Court his petition in writing, praying that two instruments in writing, therewith presented, the first dated September 28, 1881, purporting to be the last will and testament of his father,

ROBINSON P. BARKER,

late of said Middletown, deceased, and the second dated April 8, 1890, purporting to be a codicil to and part of said last will and testament, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the sole Executor of said will and without bond as provided therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of April next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of WILLIAM WHITTEY, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been duly qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to ANDREW F. NEWTON,
Administrator.

Newport, R. I., March 24th, 1904—3-26

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of CATHERINE REEVES, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

CHARLES M. REEVES,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 12th, 1904.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM HELME, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ADDIE S. CUMMINGS,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 19th, 1904—3-19

NOTICE.

"GARDINER'S NARRAGANSETT."

A Genealogical Record of the Gardiners and other original settlers of Southern Rhode Island, to which is added a Brief History of the Aborigines, their origin and traditions; the Vineland of the Northmen, some notes of interest to lovers of ancient things, results of forty years of research, original illustrations. For full description send postal or letter to-day. Agents wanted. Address J. WARREN GARDINER, Dunning, Nebraska. 12-5m